Form 209 2-27-100m OD

NEWSPAPER RECORD

Number hsp 4 E [illegible]

Paper 2 [illegible]

Date [illegible]

Private Detective Gets 4 Months in Workhouse

Harry Connor Sentenced in Vice Squad Conspiracy Case

Harry Conner, president of the Val O'Farrell Detective Agency, who was convicted on December 18 of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the case against a vice-squad detective, was sentenced yesterday to four months in the workhouse by Justices Daniel F. Murphy, John V. Flood and Lawrence Gresser, of the Court of Special Sessions.

The private detective, who is forty-four years old and lives at 44 Buchanan Place, the Bronx, was convicted on the testimony of Jack Le Page and his wife, Betty Smith. Mrs. Le Page had been arrested on June 9, 1929, on a carge of vagrancy, and convicted on the affidavit of patrolman John J. Glenn, of the vice squad. The Le Pages swore that on December 23, 1930, Conner called at their apartment, at 1272 Third Avenue, and gave them money to leave the jurisdiction of the Seabury investigation and the New York courts. They went to Mount Carmel, Pa., and received from Conner $1,200 in all, they testified.

Conner was a private detective for sixteen years.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/85 BY SP6 [illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 27, 1947

FROM : SAC, San Diego

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

General VAN DEMAN was admitted to the United States Navy Hospital on March 24, 1947, with a diagnosis of acute appendix. He remained in the hospital for two days and returned to his home at 3141 Curlew, San Diego, yesterday, the condition having subsided.

I thought that you might desire to send a short note to the General wishing him a complete recovery.

yes

WAM:HB
80-8

Ord
ack
4/2/47
Jory

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP

RECORDED 94-37516-1
F B I
31 APR 5 1947

9

April 2, 1947

RECORDED 94-37516-1

EX-64

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego, California

Dear General:

Mr. W. A. Murphy, Special Agent in Charge of our San Diego Field Division, has advised me of your recent illness and I do hope that by the time you receive this letter you will be well on the road to recovery. If Mr. Murphy or I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC: San Diego

FRI:mrh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
☆ APR 2 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR ... 6 53 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

APR 2 9 08 PM '47
RECEIVED READING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

62 APR 12 1947

April 26, 1947

SE 3

Major General Ralph Henry Van Deman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California

RECORDED 94-37516-2

Dear General:

EX-55

Your letter dated April 15, 1947, has been received and I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the position of Mr. W. A. Murphy in your community. I also appreciate your comments with regard to my recent statement before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. You may be sure that I am looking forward to seeing you the next time I am in that vicinity.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjn/rmd

CC: San Diego, with copy of incoming

FRY:mrh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
☆ APR 28 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 MAY 21 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. ~~Harbo~~
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

X Commendation

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

April 15, 1947

④

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 [illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to tell you how very much I appreciate your most kind note of April 2nd. It was most thoughtful of Mr. Murphy to tell you of my recent short illness, and I have him to thank for that as well as for many other kindnesses and courtesies.

I don't believe that I have ever had the opportunity of expressing to you how very highly Mr. Murphy is regarded in this community, not only as a faithful and most efficient Federal agent, but also as a citizen of extremely high principles. Ever since he took over this post, he has done a magnificent job and has really endeared himself to the citizens of San Diego and the surrounding area.

I hope you will remember that you promised to let me know the next time you come to San Diego or to La Jolla, and give me an opportunity to have a talk with you. There are many things which I feel I should talk over with you, which cannot well be written, and as you know, I am getting no younger.

will be happy to see him next out there
W

You know without my telling you how very much your work against Communism has meant to this country. Without doubt your talk before the House Committee on Un-American Activities has aroused the citizens of this country as no other one speech on any subject has done in my remembrance. After long years of hard and conscientious work I am sure you are beginning to see a chance for some little success against the Red menace. With you, I sincerely hope that our people will not become hysterical over the matter and so make the cure even more difficult than the unearthing of the truth concerning the movement. I am sure your attitude will have an enormous effect over the entire country.

Again let me most sincerely thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing me.

Most sincerely and gratefully,

R H Van Deman
R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:dm

ack 4/26/47 JRJ

Deman, Ralph H. Van

RECORDED & INDEXED
SE 3 94-37516-
37 MAY 27 1947
EX-55
RECORDED & INDEXED
PHRS. FILES

W
W
O

July 10, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/85 BY SP8 Bja/mck

RECORDED 94-3

EX-56

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman, Retired
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego, California

Dear General:

Mr. Murphy has advised me of your operation and I want to express my sincere wish for your speedy recuperation. I do hope you will be fully recovered in the near future.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 10 5 08 PM '47

RECEIVED READING RM
JUL 10 4 35 PM '47

cc - San Diego
FRY:mjo

mjo

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
☆ JUL 10 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 JUL 29 1947

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Diego, California
July 3, 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

28

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 Bra/mdc
ON 5/6/85

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN (Ret.)
b2 [redacted]
b7D [redacted]

Dear Sir:

Major General Van Deman informed me today that he expects to enter Mercy Hospital in San Diego on Monday, July 7, to undergo an operation for the reduction of the prostate gland.

Although he is eighty-two years of age the General still takes an active interest in following Communist activities, both locally and nationally and he continues to furnish valuable assistance to agents of this office. He has recently become deeply concerned regarding the prospect of submitting to surgery which he believes will be dangerous due to his advanced age.

It is thought that you might care to write to the General during his period of recuperation. He will remain at Mercy Hospital, Hillcrest Drive, San Diego, for approximately one week following the operation and will then return to his home at 3141 Curlew, San Diego.

Respectfully yours,

W A Murphy

WILLIAM A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED 94-37516-3
JUL 16 1947
EX-56

Write the General

AIRMAIL

7/10/47
FRY

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES DEFENSE
BONDS AND STAMPS

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Fitch

July 18, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to thank you most sincerely for your letter of July 10th concerning my bout in the hospital. While I am still there, I expect to be out in a few days and back on the job again. It was extremely kind of you to write me and I appreciate it more than I can say.

Please don't forget your promise to let me know if and when you come out to La Jolla this fall as I do want to talk things over with you.

As this is being dictated over the telephone, I will not be able to sign it.

Very sincerely,

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:dm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

RECORDED 94-37516-

EX-61

60 AUG 11 1947

142

Director, FBI   September 9, 1947

SAC, San Diego

JOSEPH O. DUBUQUE
MISCELLANEOUS

Major General RALPH H. VAN DEMAN, U. S. Army, Retired, has been advised through WALTER R. HEPNER, President of the San Diego State College, that the captioned individual is desirous of making a donation in the amount of $50,000 to the State College. As a condition pursuant to the donation, DUBUQUE has requested that he be made an honorary member of some organization connection with the college.

General VAN DEMAN has requested that this office furnish any available information concerning DUBUQUE whose present address is Manor House, 1524 Monroe Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is requested that DUBUQUE's name be searched through the Bureau indices, and that this office be advised of any information in order that General VAN DEMAN may be informed.

NWH:rd
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-B

RECORDED 94-37516-5
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EX-30
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63 OCT 11 1947

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

October 7, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 [illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

This is merely a note to tell you how glad and relieved I am that you have recovered from your late illness.

We are extremely sorry to lose Mr. Murphy as Special Agent in charge of the San Diego field office but, of course, realize that the Bureau believes his services will be more valuable in Phoenix where he is now to go. Murphy has done a tremendously fine job here in San Diego. I, of course, know nothing of his work with the Bureau except in connection with the Communist angle, which has been exceedingly efficient, but among the important citizens of San Diego he has made an exceptionally fine record and San Diego as a whole is extremely sorry to lose him. You may be sure, however, that the man who replaces him will be thoroughly supported by San Diego and, I have no doubt, will render service. San Diego is fortunate to have its number one man Claire Dorwart who is a most excellent man and who is, of course, thoroughly familiar with conditions here in San Diego.

~~DEFERRED RECORD~~

I had intended in my next letter to you to talk a little about the reorganization of the Intelligence services but I know you will have many many communications to answer that are now piling up on your desk because of your absence from the office, and so I am going to postpone that letter to a later date.

Again felicitating you on your recovery and with the hope that illness will not again overtake you, I am as always,

Sincerely, your friend,

R. H. Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:mc

94-37516

SE 39

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

November 9, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to acknowledge and thank you sincerely for your letter of October 4, and I am hoping that you have entirely recovered from your recent illness.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

I, like you, regret very much that we were not able to see each other personally when you were on the coast last summer but I understand how that failure occurred. What I particularly wanted to discuss with you was the general setup for the various Intelligence agencies. I rather imagine from your last letter that you thought I had some criticism or suggestions to make concerning the organization setup of the F.B.I. in connection with subversive activities. I guessed this because of your saying that you would like to have me contact the Agent in Charge in San Diego, Mr. F. H. McIntire. As a matter of fact I would hardly to venture to criticize anything that the F.B.I. does because it has done a magnificent job of counter-espionage since it started that work. Since what I really wanted to talk with you about was the much broader setup which would embrace not only the Army, Navy and State Department investigating services, but also the F.B.I., I have my very serious doubts as to whether any Special Agent in the field office would feel that he was competent to discuss such matters.

Mr. McIntire came up to see me after he had been here only two or three days and I like him very much indeed. He appears to be an extremely competent, level-headed man and I am sure he will do a most excellent job here in San Diego. You may be sure I shall keep in close touch with him and that I will cooperate as completely as I always have cooperated with the F.B.I. office.

G.L.R.

I imagine you like most of the rest of us are not entirely sure as to just what is going to happen concerning the investigation of subversive activities. I see no reason why there should be any let down but there may be certain changes. Until we know exactly what those changes are to be it would perhaps be a waste of time to even discuss the matter of Intelligence work. As you know, A. W. Dulles, the brother of John Foster Dulles, was requested sometime ago to make a thorough survey of the Military Intelligence setup. I hope he will get in touch with you before he completes that survey because the F.B.I. should certainly be a very major part of any Intelligence organization which is set up. You will find A. W. Dulles a very level-headed and reliable man. I knew him well during the first World War and served with him in the American section of

14-37516-

the Peace Conference in Paris after the armistice.

Again let me thank you for your extremely kind letter and again I sincerely hope your illness is a thing of the past.

Most sincerely yours,

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:mc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

October 4, 1948

HNO

RECORDED - 43

EX-49

Major General Ralph Henry Van Deman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California
94-37516-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Bja/

My dear General:

I appreciated so much your thoughtful letter of September 15 but due to my recent illness, I have not had an opportunity until now to drop you a personal note to again express my regret at not having the privilege of seeing you while I was on the Coast. Unfortunately, my return to Washington was a hurried one.

I understand how you feel about the matter of discussing certain problems you have in mind. I do not know when I will next be on the West Coast and under the circumstances, I would not want to delay receiving any advice or counsel that you may have. Accordingly, if you would like to do so, I would appreciate your discussing the matters you have in mind with my Agent in Charge in San Diego. Mr. Murphy has recently been transferred to Phoenix as Special Agent in Charge and will be replaced by Mr. F. H. McIntire who has an excellent record in the Bureau's service. I feel that once you get to know Mr. McIntire you will have every confidence in him that you had in his predecessors.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SENT FROM D. O.
Time 1-PM
Date 10-5-48
PL

(NOTE: General Van Deman refers to a letter received over the Director's signature dated 9/1. [redacted])

CC - San Diego

RECEIVED - DIREC
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
2 40 PM '48

RECEIVED - DIRECT
F B
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
5 53 PM '48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 JEH:FML (WN:SO)

fine 199

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr

September 15, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I was extremely disappointed that I was not able to see you during your recent visit here but I, of course, understand why it became impossible. I want to thank you most sincerely for your letter of September 1 and to tell you how very much I appreciate it. I was disappointed not to have seen you not only for official reasons but because I wanted to see you personally. As you will remember, I have not had that pleasure since we met in Washington for the preliminary conferences concerning the allocation of Intelligence duties to the three government official investigating bodies. As I know you feel as I do that close cooperation in Intelligence matters is absolutely essential to any degree of success and that that kind of cooperation depends to a very large degree on the personal contact of officers and other agents engaged in this work, I was most anxious to have the opportunity of talking over several matters on which I have definite opinions. Whether those opinions will prove practical or advisable, I had hoped to discuss with you.

I am quite sure you know how very highly I have rated the work of the F.B.I. in the matters of which I have knowledge. The organization has done a magnificent job. Without your leadership it probably could not have accomplished what it has, but I want you to know that the work of your officers in the field has been simply magnificent. As you of course know, I have been in very close touch with Mr. William Murphy, in charge of the San Diego field office, and with several of the special agents who have been working particularly on subversive matters. I have not felt at liberty to discuss with them, certain matters concerning the F.B.I. because I felt that you would much prefer that I talk with you first. As this proved impossible because of the necessity for your leaving the San Diego area before our meeting could be arranged, I was very much disappointed. No one better than you realizes the critical state in which we now are and the absolute necessity for a reorganization of the Intelligence services of the United States. It is impractical to discuss this matter in writing and so I am hoping that it is going to be necessary for you to visit the west coast again in the not too distant future and if this does occur, I will have an opportunity of seeing you. I think Mr. Murphy probably told you that due to an operation a year ago it is most difficult for me to navigate which is the reason, I assure you, that I did not go out to La Jolla while you were there.

94-37516-
F B I
4 DEC 20 1948

EX-49

ack ~~10-1-48~~
~~9-29-48~~
10-4-48

Again let me thank you for your letter and for taking the time from your extremely busy schedule to write it.

Most sincerely yours,

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:mc

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Diego 1, California

January 14, 1949 AIR MAIL

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Bry

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: General R. H. Van Deman

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On January 14, 1949, I paid a visit to General Van Deman. He has had a slight case of flu and a bad cold and was confined to his bed for three or four days through January 12, 1949. He is feeling much better at present.

I have been advised that Mrs. Van Deman was very much worried about his condition and that his physicians will not allow him to remain in bed any longer than absolutely necessary as they fear that he would not recover if he were allowed to do this. General Van Deman does not know the opinion of his physicians relative to the seriousness of his present condition.

This is called to your attention since it is felt that you might desire to write a letter to General Van Deman in this regard.

Respectfully,

F. H. McIntire

F. H. MC INTIRE
Special Agent in Charge

94-38756-7

RECORDED - 42

8 FEB 8 1949

EX-76

and Let to Van Deman
1-19-49
PHL

January 19, 1949

RECORDED - 42 94-37516-9

EX-76

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California

My dear General:

I have just learned of your recent bout with the flu and did want to write you this note to express my satisfaction upon hearing that you are out of bed and feeling much better. Because of my own recent confinement I know how annoying such episodes can be and I do want to urge you to take proper care of yourself.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Address per mailing list

CC: San Diego

PHL:mcq

G. I. R.-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/Mdc

1 ENCL.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
★ JAN 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 1 1949

FEB 28 1949

140

January 19, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California

My dear General:

I have just learned of your recent bout with the flu and did want to write you this note to express my satisfaction upon hearing that you are out of bed and feeling much better. Because of my own recent confinement I know how annoying such episodes can be and I hope you will not try to overdo too soon.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Address per mailing list.

CC: San Diego

PHL:mcq
mcq

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 19 6 22 PM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
JAN 20 1 11 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

94-37516-7

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED
3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

February 10, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/wle

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It certainly was thoughtful of you to write me your note of January 19 and I assure you that I thoroughly appreciated it. It was nice of your special investigator, Mr. McIntire to tell you about my attack of flu. It didn't amount to much but it did put me in bed for a day or two and as you know, it is pretty uncomfortable.

I am relying on your promise to see me when you next come out on the coast because there are some most serious matters which I would like to talk over with you and which can't be put on paper. I think you can probably guess what some of these things concern and realize that a talk between you and me on such questions had better be verbal and not written.

I am exceedingly glad that you have recovered from your late illness and most sincerely hope you will not have any more of it.

You were right in saying that Mr. McIntire would fill the job that was assigned to him here in San Diego, most acceptably. He is doing an excellent job and is being received by the citizens of this area most cordially. I, of course, keep in touch with him and his office daily and I hope that what I have been able to do has been of real help to the Bureau.

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13 MAR 1 1949

Most sincerely yours,

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

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F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RHVD:mc

ack 2-14-49

February 21, 1949

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman
4141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California

94-33

RECORDED - 115

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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjm

My dear General:

I was happy to receive your letter of February 10, 1949, and am sincerely glad to know that you are enjoying good health again following your recent illness. I am looking forward to a visit with you as soon as possible, at which time, we will have an opportunity to discuss thoroughly the matters which you mentioned.

It was kind of you to express your highly favorable reaction to the efforts of Special Agent in Charge F. H. McIntire and he is most appreciative of your friendly cooperation.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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CC: San Diego, with copy of incoming

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
FEB 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ara

57 MAR 22 1949

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. ____________

March 7, 1949

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SAC Fred McIntire of the San Diego Office, who is presently attending a two-day conference, advised as of possible interest to the Director that General Van Deman was greatly disappointed when he did not have a chance to see you when you were on the West Coast last Summer. Mr. McIntire stated that General Van Deman, who is of course getting quite old, was possibly a little hurt at not having seen you but understood the situation when you had to cut your trip short and return to Washington. He stated, however, that the General has indicated a definite desire to see you when you are on the Coast the next time, and that he will be greatly disappointed if this does not materialize. He stated that it is believed the General desires to take up two things with you. First, the General feels that the FBI is the only capable agency for handling world-wide intelligence and he desires to discuss that with you. Second, he will desire to discuss security investigations. He feels that those Agents assigned to this type of investigation should be trained along this line and permitted to remain on such investigations and possibly not subject to transfer. I asked McIntire if he had any idea as to what caused the General to feel that we did not follow this procedure and he simply stated that the General had noted that Agents who had called on him in the past and with whom he had become acquainted were subsequently transferred from time to time and he feels that a man trained in security investigations should be permitted to become well acquainted and stay in the locality where he is most familiar with the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. Nease

Van Deman, R.H.

GAN:mt

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EX-59

23 MAR 18 1949

FBI

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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 [illegible]

57 MAR 31 1949

June 23, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6Bjo/ude

94-37516-12

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EX-146

Major General Ralph H. VanDeman
3141 Curlew Street
San Diego 3, California

My dear General:

Your letter dated June 17, 1949, has been received.

I did want to express my deep appreciation for the sentiments which you conveyed, and I am most grateful for your commendatory remarks with regard to my administration of the activities of the FBI.

I do hope that our efforts will continue to be deserving of your confidence and approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ARA:mcp

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 23 3 00 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
☆ JUN 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 22 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

June 17, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Braful

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Only a note to assure you that I am one of the millions of citizens of this country who resents deeply the shabby treatment you have been accorded by the one man of all others in the United States who should have upheld and protected you in the unselfish work which you have done for this country of ours through many years. Please be assured that the vast majority of loyal citizens most earnestly hope that you will not, by this unfair treatment, be induced to resign from the position which you have held with such honor and credit to the United States.

As always, most sincerely

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:mc

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EX - 146

94-37516
F B I
11 JUN 28 1949

ml
6/2?/49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

William H. Eaton
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

August 17, 1949

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending you a document through Ed Soucy at Boston, which I am very sure will be of interest to you and which you may, if you like, retain, with due regard of the Author's request that it be not published.

General Van Deman was the first Director of Intelligence, War Department, General Staff in World War 1. He is known as the "Father of U.S. Military Intelligence." If it had not been for his conviction that there must be an Intelligence system and his persistence against all obstacles, we might not have had one at all.

It was my good fortune to be assigned duties in connection with Counter Espionage under General (then Colonel) Van Deman in Washington in 1917, when I learned to appreciate his great ability and knowledge and fine points of an outstanding man.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Since then I have kept in almost constant touch with him and weexchange letters probably once a month. He has, as you probably know, continued to make valuable contributions to Intelligence and I believe also to your Bureau.

With my best wishes and hoping that you will find his so-called "Memorandum" of interest, I am.

ENCLOSURE
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SEP 3 1949

Sincerely yours,

WHEaton

W. H. Eaton
Colonel Ret.

ENCL

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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/pde

N O T   F O R   P U B L I C A T I O N

San Diego, California
April 8, 1949

Memorandum:

The following memorandum is in no sense to be considered an official document. Nor is it to be considered as a personal history of the writer. It is not for publication. It consists of certain incidents pertinent to the history and development of the Military Intelligence service of the United States Army which can now be recalled by the writer after nearly fifty-five years experience in intelligence work. It is more than possible that there may be some minor discrepancies in this work, since, with the exception of a few dates, the writer has had to depend entirely on his unaided memory, without notes of any kind, in its preparation. It has been written because very few of the persons connected with the early history of Military Intelligence in our Army are still alive and the writer believes it would be interesting for those now interested in that work to know something of its development as seen by one who was intimately connected with the incidents related.

R. H. Van Deman
Maj. Gen., U.S.A., Ret.

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Anyone who is interested in Military Intelligence work in the United States knows there was no government organization or group

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charged with the collection and filing of information concerning foreign countries at any time in our history up to 1885. Nor was there in existence an organization whose function was the prevention of the collection of confidential military information concerning our own country by foreign governments.

In 1885 the then Secretary of War asked the Adjutant General of the Army for information concerning the armed forces of a certain foreign power. The Adjutant General replied that he had no such information. The Secretary then suggested that it would be well if a bureau be set up by the Adjutant General for the purpose of collecting and filing information concerning foreign governments which would be of interest to the government of the United States. Whereupon, the Adjutant General detailed one officer and supplied a clerk whose duties would be to gather and file information concerning the military organizations of foreign countries in which, for one reason or another, the United States might become interested. This was the beginning of what was later to be known as the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

In 1889 Congress passed a law authorizing the sending abroad of officers of the Army for the purpose of gathering and forwarding to the War Department military information concerning the countries to which they were sent. This was the beginning, of course, of the system of military attaches which has been so valuable to the Military Intelligence service. Eventually the duty of picking these officers for detail and their preliminary instructions before going abroad was assigned to the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office and all additional instructions as sent to them from the War Department and their communications and reports all came to the Military Information Division.

The Writer's first contact with the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office was in June 1897. At that time the office occupied three rooms on the main floor of the old State, War and Navy Building almost directly opposite the main entrance to the building. The first room was occupied by the Chief of the Division, at that time Colonel Arthur L. Wagner. The second room was occupied by the commissioned personnel and the third contained the files of the Division, including such maps as had been collected for its use, and the civilian clerks, stenographers and draftsmen. The number of commissioned officers, including the Chief, at this time consisted of some seven or eight individuals.

At this time the Division was occupied particularly in gathering and processing information concerning Cuba and the other Spanish possessions in the Caribbean. This, of course, was due to the fact that it was perfectly evident that it would not be long before the United States would be involved in a struggle with Spain to free Cuba and the other Spanish possessions in the Caribbean from the domination of Spain. The Division was also engaged in gathering topographical and other information concerning several other foreign countries and for this purpose was sending each year a limited number of officers to those countries for the prosecution of this work. The system of military attaches had been established some years before and the information obtained by these military attaches was received and processed by the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine finally made it evident that the declaration of war against Spain could not be very long delayed and the entire force of the Military Information Division was put to work at adding to the information already on file in the Division concerning Cuba and the other island possessions of Spain. One of the most important subjects to be investigated was the probable health of the northern troops who might be required to serve in Cuba and the Division prepared a carefully documented report based upon all the information obtainable at this time with respect to this problem.

It will be remembered that at this period the cause for Yellow Fever was not known and that northern troops exposed to this disease were particularly susceptible. The then Secretary of War believed that an army should be raised as soon as possible and sent at once to invest the Cuban capitol of Havana. The report on the probable health of northern troops serving in Cuba during the summer months was presented by the Chief of the Military Information Division, Colonel Wagner, at a meeting at the White House called by the President of the United States at which the President, The Secretary of War and numerous high ranking officers of the Army and Navy were present. After Colonel Wagner had read this report the President decided that the plan to send United States troops into Cuba during the summer months would not be carried out. Whereupon, as Colonel Wagner was leaving the room to return to his office, the Secretary of War said to him, "Colonel Wagner, you have made it impossible for my plan of campaign to be carried out. I will see to it that you do not receive any promotions in the Army in the future."

The Secretary made his promise good. For, although Colonel Wagner was later appointed a Brigadier General the notice of his appointment reached him on his death bed and it is very doubtful whether or not he ever realized his life's ambition had been achieved.

It will be interesting to note that the total force of the United States Army up to the reorganization upon the advent of the Spanish-American War consisted of 25,000 men. The make-up of the Army at this time was as follows: The Adjutant General's Department, and Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, an Ordnance Department, a Commissary Department, A Quartermaster's Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Artillery Corps (embracing both coast and field artillery), a Signal Corps, ten regiments of Cavalry (the enlisted men of the 9th and 10th consisting of Negroes), 25 regiments of Infantry (the enlisted men of the 24th and 25th regiments composed of Negroes). A regiment of Infantry consisted of a Colonel, a Lt. Colonel, a Major, an Adjutant (captain), a Quartermaster (captain), a Commissary (captain) ten companies consisting of a Captain, a First Lt., a Second Lt., and approximately 50 enlisted men. Each regiment was authorized to have a band but the musicians composing this band had to be detailed from amongst the enlisted men from among the various companies. The organization of a Cavalry regiment and of the Artillery regiments was similar.

It will be remembered that Lt. Rowan was sent to Cuba to contact General Garcia, the commander of the rebellious Cuban troops. This incident received great publicity through the article written by Elbert Hubbard. Lt. Rowan was one of the members, at this time, of the Military Information Division and it was upon the recommendation of Colonel Wagner that he was sent to contact the insurgent leader in Cuba. Another of the officers then on duty in the Division and also a lieutenant was sent to investigate conditions in Puerto Rico. This was Lt. Harry Whitney. Whitney was very nearly captured by the Spaniards while he was on a fishing boat off the Puerto Rican coast.

One of the sources for information concerning the insurgents in Cuba and the topography of certain vital areas was an American who had been serving with the Cuban insurgents as an artillery officer. He was captured by the Spanish but was finally released through the efforts of the United States government and allowed to return to the United States. This man was sent from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the Military Information Division in Washington for the purpose of giving what information he could and was interviewed exhaustively by one of the officers attached to the Division concerning his knowledge of matters in Cuba. This gentleman was Frederick Funston who shortly afterwards was appointed a Colonel of a volunteer regiment and later a Brigadier General of Volunteers. General Funston, of course, was the officer who captured Emilio Aguinaldo in northeastern Luzon and so brought to an end the Phillippine insurrection.

As is generally the case with bureaus that are attached to larger divisions of government, matters which had no connection whatever with military information were assigned to the Military Information Division. One of these was the allocation of volunteers by regiments to the various states upon the call for the 75,000 volunteers. Unbelievable as it may seem, this call for volunteers did not include volunteers for the medical department, the commissary department, the quartermaster corps, the engineers, the ordnance or artillery. It included only infantry and cavalry and the cavalry was to consist of only two squadrons. In making the apportionment the cavalry was alloted to those states known to be, at that time, raising horses, such as North and South Dakota and Montana. When the allotment was returned to the Division from the Secretary of War's office, it was noted that the cavalry as alloted had been entirely blue pencilled and in the place of the original allotment as given by the Division, a full regiment of cavalry was to be organized in the state of Texas. Upon inquiry of the Adjutant General of the Army as to why this change had been made it was ascertained it was because of the President's desire to give to the Army medical officer who was then the President's official physician the command of a regiment of cavalry. As is of course well known by everyone, this man was Leonard Wood who afterwards became Major General Wood and who is well known to every American. The Lt. Colonel of this regiment was, of course, Theodore Roosevelt at that time the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The regiment was known as the Rough Riders.

In preparation for the coming hostilities the Division had prepared, by the map section, a map of Cuba on a fairly large scale and had it printed on cloth as a map for use in the field. It is doubtful as to whether or not this map was of very material use since it was not a topographical map.

Most officers of the Division were very soon detailed to other duties or they were returned to their regiments then under orders to proceed to training camps in Florida. Eventually only one officer was left in the Military Information Division in Washington. This was Lt. Willis Scherer who proceeded to handle such military information work as he was able during the continuance of the Spanish American War. One of the important things that Lt. Scherer accomplished was the publication of a pamphlet on the Philippines and its distribution to the services.

In February of 1901 the writer was serving as an ADC on the staff of Brigadier General Robert Hughes then in command of the Department of Visayas of the Philippines. In this month he was promoted to the grade of Captain which automatically removed him as an ADC from the staff of General Hughes. He was then ordered by the commanding general of the Philippine Division, Major General Arthur MacArthur, to proceed to Manila for service in the Bureau of Insurgent Records. Upon arrival in Manila, he was instructed that upon the relief of the officer in charge of the Bureau of Insurgent Records, Captain John R. L. M. Taylor, who was under orders to return to the United States, to take over the Bureau and reorganize it into the Military Information Bivision of the Philippines. At this time the Bureau of Insurgent Records was housed in the old Spanish ordnances headquarters in the walled city which afterwards became first the Army and Navy Club and later the Manila Public Library. Soon after the departure for the United States of Captain Taylor the Bureau of Insurgent Records was moved to quarters on the ground floor of the Estado Mayor which, as everyone who has served in the Philippines knows, was located on the left bank of the Pasig River in the city of Manila not far from the zoological gardens. The second floor of this building was occupied by the Commanding General and his staff and officers.

Carrying out instructions, the Military Information Division of the Philippines was set up. The organization following very generally that of the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C. The Insurgent Records constituted one of its sections since they contained very valuable information concerning insurgent activities and the personnel of the insurgents who had been engaged in armed insurrection against the United States. The Division also contained a map section and was supplied with two very efficient Filipino draftsmen. It was also supplied with several clerks detailed from the enlisted personnel of the Army. In addition it was provided with several undercover agents all of whom were Filipinos with the exception of one American.

This American eventually became a member of the Philippine Commission. He died of cholera during the epidemic of 1903.

In addition to the office organized in Manila, information officers were also ordered appointed by each commander of a separate post in the Philippine Islands of which there were at that time some 450. These post information officers were required to submit a sketch map covering the territory around their post for a distance of at least ten miles with a report of the topography and the important natives living in their vicinity. These maps were retraced in the Manila office and blue printed and made available to the authorities, military and civilian, who desired them. The reports on the topography accompanied the blue prints and the reports on the Filipino personnel were made available to the Commanding General and his staff.

There was, of course, no connection between the Military Information Division of the Philippines and the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington at the time the Philippine Division was set up and it was some years before the Philippine organization was made a branch of the Washington office.

In 1902 there was still active fighting on the part of the Philippine insurgents in various parts of the Philippines, particularly in Southern Luzon. In that year the undercover agents of the Military Information Division discovered an active plot for an attack on Manila and for the proposed assassination of all of the important military officers in the city. The attacking force was concealed in certain swamp land but was kept informed constantly with matters in Manila.

The Commanding General and the then acting Chief of Staff were, of course, kept informed of what was going on and precautions were taken to make impossible the carrying out of this plot. As a matter of fact, means were taken to disperse the proposed attacking force and to make impossible the carrying out of the assassination plot within the city.

It will be remembered that when Emilio Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders were expelled from the Philippine Islands in 1895 by the Spanish government all of the group, with the exception of one man, took up quarters in Hong Kong and set up what was known as the Philippine Revolutionary Junta. The one man who did not remain in Hong Kong proceeded to Tokio. The writer cannot remember the true name of this individual but his alias was Robinson. This man became extremely friendly with certain high officials of the Japanese government particularly the officer in charge of the Military Information Division of the Japanese Army. This was probably made comparatively easy, by the fact that Japan was already very much interested in the prospect of taking over the whole of Asia with Japan as the suzerain power. Robinson, of course, kept in touch with that revolutionary group in Hong Kong and also with certain of his old friends in the Philippines. Sometime after the end of the revolutionary activities in the Philippines, Robinson desired to return to the Islands and a little later in this report an incident will be noted with respect to his proposal to return to the Philippines.

In 1902, as noted before, there was still sporadic fighting in various parts of the Philippines particularly in Southern Luzon. One morning the officer in charge of the Military Information Division of the Philippines came into the office of the aides of the Commanding General which opened into the room used for receiving callers. Seated in this reception room he noticed a Japanese officer in full uniform wearing a sword and white gloves. Believing that this man might be from some Japanese ship which had recently arrived, he asked one of the aides present who the Japanese officer was. He was told that it was Captain Tanaka, a Japanese Military Attache accredited to Manila.

Since military attaches are only accredited to embassies or legations, that of course, was impossible since Manila was entitled only to a counselor agency. It was suggested that the aide ascertain for what purpose the so-called military attache was calling on the Commanding General which he promised to do. After the interview of the Japanese officer with the Commanding General, it was ascertained that what he wanted was a permit to allow him to travel to certain places in the Philippine Islands and upon being required to name the places that he desired to go it developed that it was only to those localities in which actual fighting between Filipino insurgents and the United States Army was in progress. The Japanese was told to return the next day for his answer and, upon the advice of the Military Information Division, he was told when he appeared that permission to travel in the Philippines was refused because the Commanding General did not desire to place any obstacles in the way of the officer's leaving the Philippine Islands at the earliest practical moment. Captain Tanaka left the Philippines within two or three days. Inquiry developed the fact that Captain Tanaka was an officer belonging to the General Staff of the Japanese Army and it was perfectly evident that he had been sent to the Philippines for the purpose of gathering information concerning the Islands and the inhabitants and perhaps getting in contact with the insurgent elements. It also developed that another officer of the Japanese General Staff had been killed while actually engaged in serving with the Philippine insurgents in southern Luzon a few months before. A few days after the departure of Captain Tanaka, the confidential agents of the Military Information Division of the Philippines discovered that an additional Japanese officer was in Manila posing as an agent for a boat building firm. Upon interviewing this gentleman, it developed that he had blue prints for a comparatively small sailing schooner and that was all the equipment he had which would entitle him to pose as an agent for the boat building firm. It was hinted to this gentleman that his presence in Manila was no longer desired and he also quietly disappeared.

The desire of the man known as Robinson who was living in Tokio to return to the Philippine Islands was mentioned above. This man evidently believed that it was necessary for anyone who had been formerly connected with the insurgent movement to show proof that he was not now hostile to the United States before he would be allowed re-entry to the Philippines. He, therefore, forwarded to the Army headquarters in Manila a large amount of correspondence and other documents connected with his activities in Tokio, applying at the same time for permission to return to the Philippines permanently. Permission was given him to return which he did and shortly after reaching the Philippines he discovered that it would not have been necessary for him to submit any of the correspondence as proof of his loyalty to the United States. Upon discovering this, he applied to have the papers returned to him. He made this application to the Provost Marshall of the Philippine Islands who at that time was General Franklin Bell, afterward Chief of Staff of the Army. General Bell believed that these papers should be returned to Robinson and so advised the Commanding General. When this question was put up to the Military Information Division it was pointed out to the Commanding General that there was much important information in the correspondence showing the activities of the Japanese Government in connection with probable plans for activities against the Philippine Islands by Japan and that these papers should be retained. As a compromise it was proposed to return to Robinson those documents which were considered of little importance and copies of those which were known to be of importance, the originals being retained in the files of the Military Information Division of the Philippine Islands. Across the face of the original documents returned to Robinson was written in red ink, "Copies on file in the Military Information Division of the Philippine Islands" and across the face of the copies which were returned to him was written also in red ink, "Originals on file in the Military Information Division of the Philippine Islands." This decision was not at all pleasing to General Bell and from that time on he was never favorably inclined to the Military Information Division.

This incident is noted for two reasons. First to show how interested the Japanese Government was, even at that period, concerning the future of the Philippines and to note the effect which the incident had on the attitude of General Bell toward the Military Information Division which had far flung results in the future.

During 1902 after much letter writing and other correspondence the Military Information Division of the Philippines was made a branch of the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office of the Army. Upon the establishment of the General Staff system in 1903 it automatically became a branch of the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff. When the latter was merged with the Third (War College) Division in 1908 the Military Information Division of the Philippines continued to function as a military information unit, its reports being forwarded to the War College Division.

In 1904 the first class of the War College Division was convened. At this time the Army War College building was under construction but not yet ready for occupancy and the Army War College occupied a private house on Jackson Square. This building was replaced, of course, many years ago by the office building which now stands at this location. The first class consisted of only five or six officers, one of these was General Pershing, although he did not finish the course because he was made a Brig. Gen. from the grade of Captain and ordered to the Philippines to take charge of the operations then in process against the Moros at Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago. During this session the Army War College found it most convenient to call upon the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff for the material which had been gathered, filed and carded over the years by the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

The writer remembers that practically every morning a push cart would appear at the quarters of the Army War College loaded with books and documents which had been requested by the authorities of the Army War College for the use of the college. This material, of course, was returned as soon as it had answered its purpose. This incident is mentioned because of the bearing it had on the abolition of the Military Information Division of the General Staff in 1908.

It will be remembered that following the Boxer Rebellion in China various nations including the United States established garrisons in Peking and Tientsin with detachments on the railroad between Tientsin and Mukden. This of course was for the purpose of protecting foreign nationals and making it possible for them to escape to the seaboard in case of another anti-foreign uprising similar to the Boxer Rebellion. In 1906 it was decided that a topographical map and report should be made of the routes, both rail and road, which led from Peking and Tientsin to the sea. At this time no topographical map of this area was available and it was considered a military necessity that one be available for use in case of need.

For this purpose two officers were sent from the Military Information Division of the Philippines to China leaving Manila in July of this year and returning in December. These officers covered the railroad from Peking via Tientsin to Taku at the mouth of the Pai-Ho, as well as the Pai-Ho from its mouth to a point just east of Tungchow. Also the railroad from Tungchow to Mukden which runs parallel to the coast was mapped from Tang-Ku to Shan-Hai-Quan where the railroad passes thru the great wall of China into Manchuria. In addition the old highway from Peking to Shan-Hai-Quan via Tungchow was also mapped.

As illustrating the close watch which agents of the Japanese Government residing in countries other than their own, kept on the activities of other people in these countries the following incidents are interesting.

While working out of Tientsin the writer lived at a pension in the British Concession of the city using his own name, but, of course without any title or anything else which would indicate that he was a member of the military service. The only address which he gave was his own name in care of the American Consulate in Tientsin. Upon returning from a trip the writer was favored with a visit from the postmaster of the Japanese postoffice in Tientsin. Upon being asked why he was favored with this call the postmaster produced a letter addressed to the writer in care of the American Consulate in Tientsin. When asked why the Japanese postmaster was bringing this letter in person instead of sending it to the point at which it was addressed, the postmaster replied with a knowing smile, "Well, I knew the Captain had been on a trip for three weeks and I thought he would like to have his mail as soon as he return so I bring it over." When asked how he knew that the writer was at this particular pension he replied with another knowing smile, "You have Japanese cook."

Another incident which occured during this mission in China which is interesting and to a certain extent instructive as to the attitude held by well informed Chinese officials toward the American government at this period. While working around the territory in the neighborhood of Shan-Hai-Kwan the writer lived at a hotel kept by an ex-British soldier and his wife just east of the tracks of the Tientsin-Mukden railroad. Taking his meals at this hotel was a Chinese gentleman usually appearing in European clothes and evidently a man of education. While working out of Shan-Hai-Kwan to the south, the writer used the railroad in order to reach points at a distance from Shan-Hai-Kwan which had to be covered. The only early morning train available was a freight and that obliged him to occupy the caboose on that train. The third morning on which the writer took this train he found attached to the caboose a day coach which was entirely empty. When he attempted to board the caboose the conductor motioned him down and ushered him into the day coach saying that it had been provided for him. That evening while at supper at the hotel the hotel proprietor came to the writer's table and said that the Chinese gentleman, who occupied a table in a different part of the room desired to talk to him, which request, was, of course, granted. When the Chinese gentleman introduced himself in perfect English as Captain S. H. Yung saying that he had been captain on one of the Chinese war vessels which was destroyed by the Japanese fleet during the Chinese-Japanese War in 1895. He said he came from a Canton family which was well-known and liked by the Empress Dowager and that after the war was over he was given the position of station master at Shan-Hai-Kwan which position he was still then occupying. He said that while he did not know what the writer was doing in China he was quite sure that it was for the purpose of gathering information which would be of use to the American Government under certain contingencies and that if that were the case he was very much pleased that such action was being taken because he knew enough of the Americans and the principles under which the American government was established to know that the United States was China's friend and that any information concerning China would not be used to her detriment. The writer, of course, did not acknowledge that the Chinese man's supposition was correct but neither did he try to deny it. When asked if he was responsible for the placing of the day coach on the freight train he said that he was and that the caboose of a Chinese freight train was no place for an American gentleman.

Some years later another group of Army officers was sent from the Military Information Division of the Philippines to China for the purpose of mapping the territory as outlined by the work of the party in 1906. In some way the presence of this group of officers became known to the Japanese who informed the Chinese government of the fact that there was a group of American Army officers gathering military information in North China. Whereupon the Chinese government inquired of the United States government as to what this group of Army officers was doing in China and it thereupon became necessary to remove them before very much work had been accomplished. As will be stated later, this work was completed in 1911 by a group of officers sent from the Military Information Division of the Philippines for that purpose.

At the request of President Theodore Roosevelt, the Military Information Division, then of course the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff, was charged with the preparation of weekly memoranda concerning the activities and apparent intentions of the Japanese all over the world. A copy of these reports were furnished to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. This series of reports began in early 1907 and very largely as the result of the information contained in these reports the President in the late spring or early summer of

1907 called a meeting consisting of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the ranking Admiral of the Navy and the President of the Army War College. To this group the President explained that he was convinced that Japan was preparing for a hostile move against the United States at sometime in the not too distant future and that it was his opinion that the Fleet should be sent from the East Coast to the Pacific and be based on the West Coast of the United States.

Upon the completion of the President's talk, the Assistant Secretary of War rose to his feet and said, "Mr. President, do you believe that the Japanese would dare attack the West Coast of the United States? Why, Mr. President, the women of the Pacific Coast would drive the Japanese into the sea with their broom sticks." In reply the President gazed at the Assistant Secretary with his well-known grin and said, "Oh, sit down, sit down." The President then asked the Admiral in charge of the Fleet how soon he could start the Fleet around the Horn to the Pacific. The Admiral said in three weeks. Whereupon, the President issued verbal orders directing that the Fleet prepare and sail for the Pacific Coast at the end of three weeks.

Shortly after the close of this meeting, after the Admiral had returned to the Navy Department, he called the President and said that his estimate for the Fleet to prepare for the move was entirely too short because preparations for refueling and other measures on the South American coast would be necessary and those arrangements could not be made within the time he had specified. So the President authorized an extension of such time as would be necessary to make the preparations for fueling, etc., which would be required for the trip around the Horn.

While this move was supposed to have been kept as a secret, within a few weeks it leaked out and the pressure which was brought to bear on the President by business and political interests of the Eastern seaboard was so strong that eventually he had to modify the orders concerning the Fleet. These orders were changed to require the Fleet to make a trip around the world including, of course, in this trip certain ports of Japan. This was the real story of the well known voyage of the United States Fleet around the world which began in Dec. 1907 and ended in Feb. 1909 and as will be realized there was no intention originally to make this world trip but only to shift the Fleet from the East to the West Coast. This incident was related to the writer by the President of the Army War College, General Wotherspoon immediately upon his return from the meeting.

In 1903, when the General Staff was organized, the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office was transferred to the General Staff as the Second (Military Information) Division. The offices, clerks and material of the Division including its records, a very considerable library and a very well manned photograph gallery were transferred bodily to the Second Division of the General Staff.

At this time the Military Information Division was quartered on the second floor of the Lemon Building on New York Avenue a very short distance from the old State, War and Navy Building. The photograph gallery was housed on the top floor of a building on 17th street almost directly across from the main entrance of the old State, War and Navy Building. This building is now occupied by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

In June of 1907 the Army War College Division with its personnel, property and records was moved from its temporary quarters in the private house on Jackson Square to the now completed War College building. When the War College Division began operations in its new location it discovered that the information which had been compiled by the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office and which was now in the possession of the Military Information Division of the General Staff was very badly needed. It had been easily obtainable while the War College Division was quartered in the house on Jackson Place but now it was five miles from the Lemon Building and the obtaining of this information daily as had been the custom was impossible. At this time there was only one automobile in use by the War College Division and that was a White Steamer which was assigned to the President of the Army War College. Had there been sufficient automobile transportation it is possible that the disastrous incident about to be related would not have occured. About May of 1908 the President of the Army War College went to the Chief of Staff (at that time General Franklin Bell) and suggested that the Military Information Division be moved bodily to the War College Building. He said he made this request because the information compiled by the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office and the maps which had been collected were of extreme value to the College in its work and he desired to have this material where it was of easy access to the officials and students in the War College. The President of the Army War College said that there was no reason why the two Divisions, the Third (Army War College) Division and the Second (Military Information) Division, could not function in the same building and remain completely separate organizationally. To this proposal the Chief of Staff agreed and shortly afterwards the Military Information Division was moved bodily to the Army War College Building.

Not more than a month after the Military Information Division had been moved into the War College building the President of the Army War College again went to the Chief of Staff and said that the housing of two completely separate organizations in one building had not worked out as well as he had believed it would, therefore he proposed that the Military Information Division be abolished and that its personnel and material be merged into the Army War College Division which would then be re-numbered as the Second Division. Probably because of his prejudice against military information work which, as mentioned before, he acquired while Provost Marshal of the Philippine Islands, the Chief of Staff readily agreed to this second proposition and orders were issued to effect it. On June 24, 1908 the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff was dissolved and incorporated into the War College Division of the General Staff.

This resulted in the placing of all the personnel and material of the Military Information Division in the War College Division. The officers were transferred as a part of the personnel of the Army War College Division. The clerks were placed in the pool of the Army War College under the Chief Clerk of the War College Division. The map section and the draftsmen connected with it were placed under the Executive Secretary of the War College Division. All of the records and correspondence of the old Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office were placed in the War College files. The photographic gallery which was then quartered in the basement of the War College Division was placed under the Chief Clerk of the War College Division. The handling of the military attaches was placed under the Secretary of the War College Division. The only semblance of a military information service which remained was the establishment of a committee of the War College, the chairman of which was the President of the Army War College, to deal with military information matters. The membership of this committee consisted of practically every officer on the War College staff.

Everyone who is familiar with the workings of large committees can realize what happened and it goes without saying that a committee of this size and of this composition was not in any position to handle Military Information and as a matter of fact from the time of the consolidation no military intelligence work was accomplished either in the United States or abroad except the reports of the military attaches continued to be received and filed in the War

College files. These reports were sent around on inter-office memoranda to the various officers of the War College Division but none of the information was made available to the service at large as had been done by the Military Information Division before its demise.

In the summer of 1909 or 1910, a group of officers then serving in the Philippine Islands were sent by the Military Information Division of the Philippine Islands to China to continue work on the topographical map in the Peking area which was begun in 1906. It will be noted that this work was being carried on by the Military Information Division of the Philippines and not the Military Information Division of the General Staff in Washington since at this time that organization had ceased to exist.

The group of officers sent to China in 1909 or 1910 had only been at work a comparatively short time when the State Department in Washington received a communication from the Chinese Government inquiring what this group of United States Army officers was doing in China. This inquiry, of course, led to the speedy recall of the officers then engaged in the mapping work as the United States government had no explanation to offer as to why these officers were working in China. Unquestionably this inquiry by the Chinese government was prompted by the Japanese who were keeping an extremely close watch upon the movements of Americans in China and other parts of Asia.

In July of 1911 a third group of officers then serving in the

Philippines was sent to China to continue the work on the topographical map of the Peking area. Great caution was taken by this group in leaving Manila in order that it might not be known to the Japanese agents then active in Manila and the Philippine Islands. This group proceeded by steamer from Manila to Hong Kong and thence by steamer to Shanghai and so up the Yangtze to Hankow. Upon reaching Hankow it was discovered that the revolution against the Manchu Dynasty had broken out further up the Yangtze River and it was necessary to leave Hankow without delay. By the friendly advice of a British officer in the service of the Pehan railroad the group was notified of a special train from Hankow to Peking and was warned that this was probably the last train that would be permitted to leave Hankow for an indefinite period. Taking advantage of this information the group was able to board the train and proceed to Peking whence it proceeded at once to Tientsin by rail. In Tientsin bicycles were purchased and two houseboats were hired together with two interpreters and the group separated into two parties and proceeded up the Pai-Ho River working out from the river to complete the map in that region. Contact was maintained with the Consulate General at Tientsin although the Consul never was informed as to who the individuals of the group were or what their business was in China. Contact was also maintained with an official of the British American Tobacco Company and arrangements were made which would allow the individuals of the group to act as employees of that company should their activities be questioned. With the exception of a portion of the territory which was flooded by the cutting of certain dykes by the Chinese, the area included in the railway from Tientsin to Peking, the Manchurian highway from Peking to Tongchow and the Pai-Ho river from Tungchow to Tientsin was filled in. This work was completed in December of 1911 and the group returned to Manila.

In this third expedition it was found necessary, in order to obtain the names of the various villages which were mapped, to have the chief officer of each village write the name in the conventional Chinese signs. It was found to be impractical to get the pronunciation of the names correctly. Upon returning to Manila it was believed it would be possible to find an educated Chinese man from North China then living in Manila who would be able to transliterate the Chinese ideographs and so obtain the English spellings of the names. However, application to the Chinese Consul in Manila revealed that amongst the 60,000 Chinese then living in Manila there was not a single man from North China. It therefore became necessary for the officer charged with the work of this particular expedition to learn how to use an English-Chinese dictionary in order to transliterate into English the Chinese names of the villages. This was done later in Washington, D. C.

In May of 1915 the writer was again detailed a member of the General Staff Corps and assigned to duty with the War College Division and, like every other officer on duty in the War College Division placed on the Military Information Committee. It will be remembered that the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff was merged with the War College Division on June 14, 1908 and so passed out of existence. To make the picture of the present situation clear it would be well to recall some of the duties formerly performed by the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office and by the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff during the brief period of its existence. One of the vital functions of that service, which we new designate as military intelligence was the distribution to the armed services of information concerning foreign countries covering the military and economic conditions and all other information which would be of military value to the United States. This information was distributed by the publication of pamphlets prepared by the Division from information gathered by it and was frequently accompanied by maps compiled in the map section of the Division. Certain information was also made available to the armed services thru the two service papers, the "Army and Navy Journal" and the "Army and Navy Register" and thru publication in the various magazines of the armed services. In addition to this of course information considered too confidential for publication was communicated to bureau chiefs and commanding officers by documents prepared by the Military Information Division and sent directly to these individuals. With the absorption of the Military Information Division by the War College Division this activity ceased completely since there was no organization formed with duties of this character. During the existence of the old Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office and of the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff, officers especially selected for the purpose were sent to certain foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining topographical and other information which could not be obtained thru the ordinary channels or by the military attaches assigned to those countries. With the exception of work performed by the Military Information Division of the Philippine Islands on its own this work also ceased upon the disappearance from the scene of the Military Information Division of the General Staff.

In May of 1915, war had been in existence in Europe for about nine months. Reports about it of course were received from all the military attaches concerning operations within their observation. In addition the United States had sent a military mission to France which was constantly returning reports on the military situation and activities. These reports all came to the War College Division and were filed with the War College records. Most of the reports were of course circulated to the various members of the War College Division before being filed. None of the information was distributed to the armed services as had been the custom previously.

It will be recalled that at this period General Pershing was operating in Mexican country with the conseht of course of the Mexican government for the purpose of capturing Pancho Villa after the latter had raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico. An information officer was serving with General Pershing's headquarters and made frequent and copious reports which finally reached the War College Division, many of them in the form of telegrams. Whether or not they were ever filed in the War College Division the writer doubts since in May when he joined the War College Division he found a large table piled high with these telegrams which had never been filed. An officer had been assigned to read these telegrams and as far as could be ascertained, that was about all that was done with them. Some of the activities of the Intelligence officer with General Pershing's headquarters were extremely interesting but hardly orthodox.

Upon his assignment to the War College Division in May of 1915 the writer discovered that he was the only officer in the War College Division who had had any training or experience in what we now designate as military intelligence. Realizing that no intelligence activities were being performed by the Army, that the United States was rapidly approaching its entrance into the war and that the Army was being deprived of practically all of the information being received by the War College Division from our military attaches and other agents abroad, numerous memoranda were submitted thru the President of the Army War College Division to the Chief of Staff of the Army calling attention to the present state of affairs and advocating the re-establishment of a Military Information Division in the General Staff. These memoranda were approved by the President of the Army War College but were entirely ignored by the Chief of Staff. It was suggested to the President of the Army War College who was, it will be remembered, the chairman of the Military Information Committee, that an attempt be made to make at least some of the information coming into the War College Division available to the Army. The President agreed that this was a desirable thing to do but insisted that everybody in the War College Division was too busy to read and edit the material so that they could be made available for publication. He finally suggested that it might be possible that the Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth might be able to take some of these reports and themselves publish them for distribution to the Army. The Commandant of the School was communicated with and agreed that the school would be glad to carry out such a plan. To this end a report was selected (by whom is not known by the writer) and sent to the school at Leavenworth which proceeded to carry out its promise. Upon the publication of this report the British Government very strongly protested to our government the publication of the report since it had been obtained by our military attache in London from the Corps of Engineers of the British Army under promise of complete secrecy. The report contained some of the most confidential information concerning the engineering operations in the possession of the British Army. After that experience, no more reports were sent to the school at Leavenworth and the reports coming in from abroad detailing the information concerning the war which was now becoming a real world war were filed in the War College files without any of it being made available to the military services at large. The only thing which was accomplished was the issuance of an order in 1916 which made possible the assignment of officers to each department headquarters in the

United States with military information duties.

On April 6, 1917 the United States entered the war against Germany and immediately thereafter both the British and French governments sent missions to Washington to consult with our government authorities on the proper future proceedings. Each of these missions contained an officer representing the military intelligence organization of that country, who was referred to the War College Division since that was the only organization in the Army at that time which was even remotely connected with what we now know as military intelligence. However since there was no organization in existence to handle such matters, these activities consisted entirely in conversations.

Upon the declaration of war and with the consent of the President of the Army War College the writer went to the Chief of Staff and explained the situation with respect to military information as it existed in the army at that time. The Chief of Staff said he could see no reason for the United States Army to have any such thing as a military information service and that if as explained the British and French armies had such organizations and were receiving the necessary information concerning the enemy there was no reason why we should not say to them, "Here, we are now ready for service - we would be pleased if you hand over to us all the necessary information concerning the enemy which your intelligence services have obtained." No amount of talking or argument could change the Chief of Staff's opinion and after two or three such interviews, he became exasperated and ordered the writer to cease his efforts with respect to the organization of a military information service. He also gave him strict orders that he was not to approach the Secretary of War on the subject. By the middle of April it became perfectly evident that no action could be expected from the Chief of Staff. This seemed to pretty well block any chance of the Army's obtaining a military intelligence service but the matter was so vital that the writer decided to employ other means to accomplish the objective if possible.

The then Chief of Staff was a fine officer and later in the war became a member of the Supreme War Council in Europe. However, he apparently knew nothing whatever about the vital importance of an intelligence service or how impossible it was to carry on a war without the necessary information concerning the enemy organization and efficient service for the discovery and elimination of spies and saboteurs within our own country and armed forces. Unfortunately this could also be said concerning many of the higher officers of the Army at that time and it is also applicable to many of the officers of higher rank during the period between the First and Second World Wars. As has been mentioned before, the writer was the only officer then on duty in the War College Division who had had any previous experience or training in intelligence matters and for this reason he felt responsible that a suitable organization for intelligence work be created and put to work at the earliest possible moment. As no action to this effect could be expected from the Chief of Staff it was evident that other means would have to be employed if this was to be effected.

At this particular time one of the best known and respected women novelists of the United States appeared in Washington. She had been engaged for some weeks in visiting various training camps of the Army at the request of the Secretary of War and had come to Washington to make a report to him on the matter. Merely by chance, the writer was detailed to escort this lady to certain of the installations in the immediate vicinity of Washington. In conversations she mentioned the fact that she had lately been in touch with an American young man who had been serving with the British Military Intelligence in Europe and was quite audible on the subject of the importance which the Allied military authorities in Europe placed on the work being accomplished by their intelligence services. The writer explained to this lady that there was no military intelligence service in the United States Army and that there had not been since 1908. He also explained to her the methods that had been employed to persuade the Chief of Staff to take the matter up and provide an intelligence service and how these methods had failed and that in addition that he had been forbidden to go to the Secretary of War in the matter. She became quite excited and said that she should certainly report this matter to the Secretary of War that very day. Further events revealed that she had done just this.

About a week before this occurence the writer ascertained that the Secretary of War took breakfast each morning in a certain club with the Chief of Police of the District of Columbia. This latter gentleman was well known to the writer and with the hope that information concerning the military information situation might be conveyed to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Police. He explained to the latter what the situation was and the problem involved and asked him if he would talk to the Secretary of War concerning it. This the Chief of Police promised to do and did.

On the 30th day of April a telephone message from the office of the Secretary of War to the President of the Army War College directed that the writer report to the Secretary of War at once. When he reported to the Secretary he was asked to describe briefly what was being done in the war of military intelligence work in the British and French armies in Europe and what the United States Army organization for intelligence was. After about a half hours conversation the writer was told that within 48 hours an order would be sent to the President of the War College Division directing that an organization of intelligence be set up at once. As a result the War College Division on May 3, 1917 issued instructions for the formation of an intelligence branch of the Army War College for the purpose of handling Military information for the Army. Because he was the only person immediately available with any knowledge whatever of military intelligence organization and activities, the writer was detailed in charge of this branch and directed to organize it as rapidly as possible.

As it appeared that our forces would operate most closely with the units of the British Army it was decided to base the organization for the United States on the Military Intelligence organization of the British Army and for that reason our organization was named Military Intelligence instead of the former name of Military Information. Most valuable assistance was rendered by the British intelligence officer who accomplished the British Military Mission sent to the United States. The intelligence officer who accompanied the French Military Mission to the United States was also frequently consulted and much valuable advice obtained from him. However it was not advisable to base our organization on the organization of the French Army since the counter espionage activities in France are handled by the Surete, a non-military organization, the personnel of which was composed of civilians. This organization was not under control of the French War office completely.

Very fortunately the officer selected to prepare the Tables of Organization for the United States forces to be sent to Europe was sent down to the Army War College where he did his work. This officer was among the few officers at that time who really knew the importance of military intelligence service and so wrote into the Tables of Organization which he was preparing for our overseas army the combat intelligence organization for corps, division, brigade regiment and battalion.

Without attempting to go into the details of the organization of the Military Intelligence Branch it is believed that it would be interesting and perhaps instructive to give a brief resume of how the organization was effected and the reasons for the methods employed. In order that the provisions of the order establishing the Branch might be promptly carried out certain authority was given to the officer in charge of the Branch. He was allowed to request the detail of a limited number of officers of the regular service for duty with the Branch. The first officer selected was a man who had served in the Military Information Division of the Philippines and had been on at least one confidential mission to China. He was appointed Secretary of the Military Intelligence Branch and remained in that position until he was sent overseas to be attached to the Intelligence Section of General Pershing's Headquarters in the early fall of 1918. To this officer should be given a major amount of the credit for the organization and the accomplishments of the Military Intelligence Branch. His name was Alexander B. Coxe.

There were never more than six officers of the regular service on duty in the Branch at any one time. The vast majority of the officer personnel consisted of civilians commissioned in the National Army and detailed for duty in the Branch. In order to secure the officer personnel for the Branch the officer in charge was given authority to request that selected civilians be commissioned in the National Army and immediately detailed for duty in the Military Intelligence Branch. He was also authorized to obtain from the Civil

Service the necessary clerks, stenographers and other personnel necessary to carry on the work. In order that the best possible material in the way of officer personnel might be secured, a group of men who were known to have very wide acquaintance throughout the United States along various lines were first selected and commissioned and assigned to the Branch. Then, with the advice of these men, additional civilians were selected and commissioned in the National Army and detailed for duty in the Branch as the necessity for their particular service arose. No officer was commissioned until there was a plain need for his service in the particular field for which he had been recommended. This plan was continued during the entire period of the organization of the Branch. In order to set up such special sections as the Code and Cipher Section and the Translation Section as well as the group of civilians who handled the organization of Plant Protection, the Intelligence Branch was authorized to select civilians and then have them placed in the ranks of the Civil Service in a temporary status.

The Map Section, formerly a part of the Second (Military Information) Division of the General Staff was assigned to the Military Intelligence Branch as was the Photograph Gallery. In addition, the supervision of the personnel and reports of military attaches was also assigned to the Military Intelligence Branch. However, the Library and the files of the old Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office remained in the War College and so far as is known are still there.

The authorization for the establishment of the Military Intelligence

Branch had scarcely been made before demands were made on it for service which in many instances had really nothing to do with military intelligence matters. However, they were matters which needed immediate and serious attention and there seemed to be no other organization in the War Department which could be made available to handle them. The first of these questions to come up was the subject of the guarding of the various offices of the War Department not only those in the State, War and Navy Building but also those in the countless offices which had been occupied in various office buildings in the city of Washington by the various branches of the Army. In the State, War and Navy Building there was a desk manned by certain uniformed guards who interviewed and assisted visitors in finding the particular office which they desired to visit, but there was no attempt whatever to ascertain whether or not such visitors were enemy agents or not. In the buildings occupied in the various parts of the city there were no guards whatever either during the day or night except for the presence perhaps of a janitor.

It would seem that this situation was one which would have appealed to the authorities of the Army as needing correction but that was far from the case. It required considerable pressure from the highest authorities in the Army to accomplish this objective. Finally after considerable delay and after the following two incidents a system of checks and guards was established over all of the offices occupied by the War Department in the city of Washington.

which dealt with what is now known as classified information.

The incident referred to was as follows: In a certain office building the Ordnance Department had established an office under charge of a civilian which among other records contained those of the places where quantities of high explosives were stored in the Western part of the United States and the amounts stored at each place. One day a young officer in the uniform of a captain of the United States Ordnance Department appeared at that office announcing that his name was so-and-so and that he came from Colonel so-and-so, who was the officer in charge of the particular section to which the office pertained. This young ordnance officer demanded a list of the localities in which high explosives were stored in the Western United States together with the amounts. The civilian in charge of the office asked permission to phone the Colonel of Ordnance in charge of the office to confirm this request of the young ordnance officer and permission to give him the records he requested. Whereupon the ordnance officer became extremely indignant and wanted to know whether or not his uniform was not recognized by the civilian in charge of the office. He finally became quite abusive but the civilian stuck to his guns and refused to give the information until he had been allowed to telephone to the Colonel for the permission. Whereupon the ordnance officer left the office. The civilian then telephoned to the Colonel and gave the name and a description of the young officer who had just visited him and was informed that there was no officer in the Ordnance Department answering to that name or description and that the Colonel had not authorized anyone to seek information from the civilian on the matter of stored high explosives in the Western United States. Whereupon the matter was reported to the Military Intelligence Branch which, with the aid of the Army and of the police of the city of Washington threw a cordon around the city of Washington with instructions to pick up anyone having the description as given by the civilian in charge of the Ordnance office and hold him for investigation. However, no such person was ever discovered and in fact the pseudo ordnance officer had disappeared. There seemed to be little doubt but that this young man was an enemy agent.

The second incident was as follows: one evening about six o'clock, two carefully selected officers of the Intelligence Branch were ordered to report to the officer in charge of the Branch. They were given a list of certain offices occupied in the city of Washington by the Military. They were instructed to visit these offices between eight o'clock in the evening and four o'clock the following morning and obtain any confidential papers or other confidential information which would be of value to an enemy agent. They were to don civilian clothes and in visiting the offices were to conduct themselves as an enemy agent might. The confidential documents which they were able to obtain were to be marked very carefully showing the office from which obtained and the time at which they were taken. These two officers were directed to report to the officer in charge of the Military Intelligence Branch the following morning in the Branch office with the articles which they had obtained and the time at which they were taken. These two officers were of course enjoined upon to maintain complete secrecy. The following morning the two officers reported with the selection of confidential documents and communications which they had obtained under the instructionswhich have been outlined above. The documents were obtained from unlocked desks and from tables in the various offices and some of them from safes the combinations of which had been found on cards in unlocked drawers of desks in these offices. Upon the arrival of the usual time of offices to open the following morning the officer in charge of the Military Intelligence Branch began calling up the officer in charge of the office which had been visited and asked them if they had certain documents in their possession. Upon being informed that they had they were asked to see if they had them. A search of course revealed that the document in question was missing. Whereupon they were told where the documents were, that they would be returned and why and how they had been obtained and under what circumstances.

When these two incidents became known to the heads of departments it aided greatly in convincing the Army authorities that guards over offices had now become a necessity.

The Civil Service was pouring into Washington literally thousands of clerks and stenographers from the various Civil Service offices throughout the country. Upon arrival all these clerks were assigned to various offices in the government as requests for service were made. Nothing whatever was known concerning these clerks except the fact that they had been appointed by the Civil Service. Even the heads of the offices had no way of knowing whether or not they were being served by the same individual two days in succession - the only thing they knew was that they had been given instructions to report to a certain office and that they had done. It was therefore necessary to provide for these clerks at least some sort of identification card so that only those persons authorized to be in a certain office building would be admitted and after much argument and no little pressure from above an identification card with photograph was provided for the employees. The question, however, as to loyalty was never taken up although certain measures were approved which made it possible to observe those who because of their associations or activities became subject to investigation.

From the beginning of its activities the Military Intelligence Branch cooperated with all of the various investigatory agencies of the government particularly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation which had been established not so many years previously. It also worked very closely with the secret service section of the Department of State although the Department of State had always denied that it possessed any such section. The only investigating organization of the government which did not cooperate was the United States Secret Service which was specificially forbidden to take part in any such activity much to the chagrin of the then head of the service.

As everyone in the Army will remember, the "Army List and Directory" was a monthly publication which gave the name, rank and address of every officer in the Army together with considerable information concerning the location and duties of various organizations of the Army. Very early in its work the Military Intelligence Branch discovered that certain suspected persons were using the "Army List and Directory" for the purpose of sending information overseas to the Central Powers and the Military Intelligence Branch felt that the publication of the "Army List and Directory" should be suspended for the duration of the war. That met with very determined opposition on the part of the Adjutant General but it was finally suspended. It also developed that menus for Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas and New Years were being prepared for the various organizations and training camps throughout the United States; in many instances these menus gave complete roster of the company together in some cases with photographs of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the camp. The Military Intelligence Branch suspected that enemy agents were collecting these menus and that they were being shipped overseas in several different ways. When it was recommended that the publication and distribution of these menus be stopped it was discovered that the preparation of them had been taken in hand by various large corporations and considerable amounts of money were involved. Naturally much pressure against the recommendation that they be abolished arose at once. The matter was finally compromised, allowing the preparation of the menus but making sure that they were held before distribution until the units about which they pertained were safely in Europe.

In the early summer of 1917 the Government authorities in Copenhagen picked up a very large shipment of objects intended for transmittal to the United States for use by saboteurs. These objects consisted of imitations of lumps of coal, dispatch cases, field glass cases, fountain pens, and other such objects all loaded with TNT and provided with fuses. There were also large quantities of carborundum in the shape of crayons which were intended for use in putting automobile and airplane engines out of commission as well as for use in the axles of railroad cars. Samples of these objects with the TNT still in them but with the fuses removed were sent by the Danish authorities to the United States and were transmitted to the office of the Military Intelligence Branch. For several days enough TNT was on the floor under the table of the officer in charge to blow that part of Washington into bits had there been a means of exploding it.

It will be remembered that a very large number of cargo ships sailing from eastern ports of the United States for France were burned at sea because of the ignition of the cargo. Investigation soon developed the fact that these fires were caused by incendary bombs placed in the cargo by enemy agents working on the docks where the ships were loaded. Intensive effort to discover the top enemy agent handling this matter was inaugurated and the man who made the incendiary bombs became frightened and escaped to Cuba. He had been in Cuba only a short time until his suspicious actions excited the interest of the intelligence service of the Cuban Army and he was arrested. The Department of Justice through the Federal Bureau of Investigation took the matter up and this man was deported from Cuba and was held as a prisoner by the Department of Justice. He was placed in a small laboratory near Washington and required to produce the same sort of incendiary bombs that he had made for use on board the ships. In one of his experiments an explosion injured him rather severely but he eventually recovered. The man was never tried, for what reason is not known, and in the latter part of 1917 or early in 1918 he contracted pneumonia and died.

In the early summer of 1917 the Federal Bureau of Investigation informed the Military Intelligence Branch that an individual had been detained by the customs authorities in the port of New York who was believed to have in his possession certain secret ink and the Federal Bureau of Investigation wanted to know if the Military Intelligence Branch desired to have him brought to Washington for an interview. In compliance with a request from the Branch, the individual was brought to Washington and interviewed by an officer of the Military Intelligence Branch. He proved to be a young man, the son of a woman still in Europe, who had been caught in Germany by the declaration of war. He had gone to the German authorities and asked to be allowed to leave Germany but for a long time was refused such permission. Finally he was told that if he would do certain things after he arrived in the United States that this permission would be given him and he finally agreed to carry out the instructions. What he was expected to do was this, he was to be furnished with certain articles of wearing apparel which were impregnated with a secret ink and he was given instructions as to how to obtain the ink from these articles. After obtaining the ink he was to make reports of certain matters which the German Government desired to know and using this ink for the reports he was to take them to Cuba where they were to be transmitted to Germany.

He took ship from Germany to Copenhagen whence he proposed to proceed to the United States. While on the ship between Germany and Denmark he realized that he was being watched by a German agent. This so alarmed him that when he arrived in Copenhagen he went to the American embassy and acknowledged that he had in his possession articles of wearing apparel impregnated with secret ink which he had agreed to use in making reports to the German government after he reached the United States. He gave to the Embassy representative one of the impregnated handkerchiefs which he had been furnished. It was because of this that his identity was known when he reached the port of New York where he was picked up by the customs authorities and turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He still had in his possession some impregnated shoe strings and a handkerchief or two. These articles he willingly surrendered to the officers of the Military Intelligence Branch who interviewed him and an attempt was made by the Branch to obtain the secret ink using the method described by the young man who had carried the articles.

At this time no individual in the Military Intelligence Branch had any expert knowledge concerning secret ink and while an attempt was made to develop the ink by soaking the articles in distilled water no results whatever were obtained. A short time before this occurence the Harvard Chemical Laboratory had offered its services to the government for any use to which the government might wish to put it. It was therefore decided to send a sample of the fluid obtained from the impregnated handkerchief to the chemical laboratory for analysis. Within a few days a report was received from the laboratory to the effect that there was nothing in the fluid sent for analysis but pure H_2O and a few grains of starch. In the summer of 1917 when the writer was in the Secret Ink Laboratory of the British Military Intelligence service the officer in charge asked him to sign his name in a book using a perfectly clear fluid for the purpose. After having signed his name the officer in charge brushed a reagent across the signature which then came out as black as the ordinary commercial ink. It was then explained that this was the best secret ink that the German government had used and that it had been sent to the British Intelligence from the United States by the Military Intelligence Branch of the Army for the purpose of investigation and experiment. The British officer in charge then said, "The young officer who sent this sample to us is here in the Laboratory now". And called to a young man in the uniform of the United States Army who was in another part of the room to come over. It developed that this was one of two young men of the Harvard Chemical Laboratory who had attempted to analyze the fluid sent them for analysis and who had reported pure water and starch grains were contained in it. His face was very red when he had to acknowledge that the methods used by the Harvard Chemical Laboratory in analysis were inadequate and that the only reason that they did not discover the chemical of which the secret ink was composed was that the method used was not precise enough to discover the very minute quantity which the fluid contained. This ink figured very prominently in the very noted case of a German agent confined in the Tower of London for a considerable period before his execution.

We had scarcely entered the war before dozens of organizations sprang up in various parts of the United States which were to be devoted to the running down of spies. Of course, this sort of thing was an extremely dangerous development and it was evident that these organizations must be stopped in their activities at once. However it was realized that if one of these organizations could be developed into a national group that could be trusted to obey orders and do nothing except what they were told to do that they might be of great value to the government. With this possibility in view a very careful investigation was made of a number of these organizations and one of them with headquarters in Chicago was selected for a more thorough examination. The man in charge was brought to Washington for an interview and after careful investigation it was explained to him what it was expected that an organization of this character could accomplish. He agreed that his group could be so organized as to meet the requirements. He was therefore authorized to go ahead with his organization and make it into a national one on an entirely voluntary basis and that every individual in it was to understand that they were to do absolutely nothing except what they were requested to do by the Military Intelligence Branch in Washington. This was the reason for the organization of what is known as the American Protective League which at one time contained some 65,000 members scattered all over the United States and so placed that any important community of any size had a section of the organization. In the beginning, there was a little trouble in getting some of the members to understand exactly what orders meant and some of the smaller groups did make more or less trouble in questioning the loyalty of persons in their communities. However, that was dealt with with a pretty strong hand and within a short time such activities ceased.

Early in 1918 the State Department began calling on the Military Intelligence Branch for the information concerning persons applying for passports to visit European countries in order of course to prevent individuals of suspicious loyalty from reaching Europe. To handle this problem the American Protective League was utilized and a group consisting of the head of the League and some five or six of his assistants was brought to Washington and commissioned. They were assigned to duty in the Military Intelligence Branch and thru this group questions concerning individuals applying for passports could be made very rapidly and that information when obtained was forwarded to the State Department.

Early in 1918 it became apparent to the Military Intelligence Division of the American Expeditionary Force that the information concerning the topographical and other information on Germany and other countries of the Central Powers was far from adequate. To remedy this condition the Military Intelligence Branch in Washington was requested to collect and forward to the Military Intelligence Section of General Pershing's Army in Europe such information as could be gathered in the United States which would be of Military value when the time came for the invasion of the territory of Germany and the other Central Powers. Again the services of the American Protective League were called in and books, magazines and published reports were gathered all over the United States by this organization from citizens in the communities in which the organization existed. These were shipped to Washington, and by the Military Intelligence Branch forwarded to the Military Intelligence Division of the American Expeditionary Force. Literally tons of the material was gathered and shipped. The books, magazines and other articles were donated by the individuals who owned them.

At the beginning of the first World War the manufacturing of munitions and other war material was being conducted almost exclusively in government plants, however, it immediately became evident that this work would have to be taken up by civilian manufacturers and the government rapidly alloted the manufacturing of certain war materials to various individual institutions. While the government plants were under strict guard, no provision had been made for the guarding of the civilian plants when they took over the manufacture of government supplies. It was therefore necessary not only to see that guards were provided but also that means be taken to uncover any suspected disloyal persons in these plants who might engage in sabotage. In order to accomplish this purpose a civilian was selected who was believed capable of handling the matter and he was told to select whatever group of individuals he believed necessary to visit these various civilian plants manufacturing war materials and set up from among the proven loyal employees, undercover operators who would carefully observe the employees of the plant and be in a position to discover any attempts at sabotage. The man who was chosen selected twelve other men and that group proceeded to complete the organization of what came to be known as the Plant Protection System.

The chief of this Plant Protection System declined a commission in the Army because he said he believed he could work better as a civilian than he could as an officer in the Army and so none of the twelve men under him were commissioned. This group of men did a very excellent job of work and their services have never adequately been acknowledged.

The Tables of Organization prepared for the National Army, of which mention was made above, provided the personnel for the collection of combat information. Through this personnel also was distributed to the military authorities involved such military information as it was desired to have distributed by the military intelligence services. Instructions concerning the collection of combat information were issued by the Military Intelligence Branch and that which was necessary to distribute to military commanders and units was so distributed by the Branch. However, the organization provided by the Tables of Organization did not cover the personnel required for the handling of subversive individuals within the ranks of the National Army. To provide for this service it was directed that the intelligence officer in regiments and similar units select enlisted men in the proportion of about one to every fifty enlisted men in their organization. These men were to be selected with extreme care and were then to be instructed by the intelligence officer in accordance with instructions issued by the Military Intelligence Branch. All information concerning individuals in the Army suspected of disloyal or other connections with the enemy forces was forwarded promptly to the Military Intelligence Branch. Close association of the Military Intelligence Branch with the British and French intelligence services made it possible the exchange of information concerning all suspects between the three services.

This information was carefully carded and constituted what was known as the Suspect List. Lists of suspects in printed pamphlets were frequently received from the Military Intelligence services of both Great Britain and France and the Suspect List before the end of the war consisted of many hundred thousands of cards.

It was very soon found necessary to set up organizations in all of the principal ports of the United States groups known as Port Control Organizations. The personnel of these organizations consisted of officers engaged in intelligence work but also of officials and personnel of both the Immigration and Customs Bureaus. It was the duty of these Port Control Organizations to keep a close watch on the individuals passing in and out of the United States not only as passengers but also those in the crew of the various vessels. Reports of their findings and information gathered was, of course, forwarded directly to the Military Intelligence Branch.

As the necessity for investigations all over the United States became more and more pressing, it became evident that the work would be accelerated if we would set up branches of the Military Intelligence service at various strategic points in the country and authority to do so was requested and obtained. Groups consisting of commissioned officers and civilian clerks were set up in New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The size of the group depended upon the work to be done in that particular area.

As the necessity for undercover investigations of individuals and organizations grew, particularly in the Washington, D. C. area, it became evident an organization composed of men who were experts in this sort of work should be set up. To meet this need a number of men whose work in civil life was along these lines, the majority of them selected from the Metropolitan Police Department of New York City, were brought to Washington and quartered in a private dwelling house in Southeast Washington. These men wore civilian clothes and every precaution to see that their presence in Washington was unknown was taken. They were commanded by a captain also selected from the New York Police Department. The only members of the Military Intelligence Branch who even knew of their existence were the officer in charge of the Branch, the executive officer and the officer who handled the finances of the Branch. This was probably the beginning of the organization later known as the Counter Intelligence Corps.

In the fall of 1917 it became evident that agents of the Central Powers were circulating among the Negro people of the United States. The method of agitation used was by word of mouth and it was evident that measures to counteract the influence of such propaganda must be taken if we were to avoid serious trouble with the Negro population. For this purpose two extremely capable and reliable Negro men were selected after most careful investigation. These men were instructed to circulate among the various communities where unrest was being reported among the Negro population. They were to remain long enough in each community to determine for themselves what the real trouble was and then by conversations and formal talks in Negro churches and other meeting places to persuade the Negroes in the community that the actions being suggested to them by persons who had previously circulated among them would lead to very serious consequences if not abandoned. In order to cover as large an area as possible these two men did not travel together but during the continuance of the war they covered practically the entire United States although their principal work lay among the Northern States. Neither of these men have ever had any public acknowledgment of the very fine constructive work which they accomplished.

On February 7, 1918 instructions were issued changing the Military Intelligence Branch from the War College Division to the Executive Division of the General Staff and in March of 1918 the Military Intelligence Branch was moved bodily, personnel and material, to the Monroe Courts on the corner of 15th and M Streets, Washington. This was a seven-story apartment house and was entirely occupied by the Military Intelligence Branch with the exception of a few rooms in the basement which were occupied by a section of the Quartermaster Corps.

In the late spring of 1918 the Quartermaster General asked that a suitable man be recommended to him who could set up an organization for the investigation of suspected dishonest activities connected with the work of the Quartermaster Corps. This was done and a man who was believed to be fully competent to handle such work was brought to Washington and reported to the Quartermaster General. After the writer had been sent overseas, it developed that this man was unable to carry out his assignment and the Quartermaster General requested that the Military Intelligence Branch set up an organization of its own which would handle such work which was done. This will explain why such an organization was set up in the Military Intelligense Branch. It was not the proper work for the Intelligence Branch but was done as a matter of emergency.

After the troops of the American Expeditionary Force took their places in the battle lines two large scale maps were prepared on which all battle lines were placed. One was in the White House and the other at the Capital and an officer detailed for the purpose made all the changes as rapidly as they were reported to the Military Intelligence Branch in order to keep the President and the members of Congress posted on the location and movements of the battle lines of the Allies and the Central Powers.

During this period on each Wednesday evening a meeting, usually composed of all of the commissioned officers on duty in the Military Intelligence Branch was called for the purpose of discussing any particular problems which needed general discussion and in order to hear visiting officers from the European theatre of war who were in a position to give talks on the intelligence work being accomplished by the Allied forces in Europe. At these meetings it was stressed that no officer connected with the intelligence service should ever either in public print or in a public speech reveal any of the activities of the intelligence service for the reason that such knowledge belonged to the government and not to the individual. In only one instance so far as the writer knows was that promise violated in spite of the fact that undoubtedly much pressure must have been brought on many of the officers for articles giving their experiences in the intelligence service.

As has been indicated in the first part of this memorandum constant effort was made to have the Military Intelligence service reestablished as the Second or Military Intelligence division of the General Staff where it belongs. However, it was not until August 26, 1918 that this was accomplished and the Military Intelligence Branch became the Second (Military Intelligence) Division of the General Staff and thus was restored to its proper place after a lapse of about 10 years.

During the entire war, organizations composed of Irish men in the United States engaged in operations which they hoped would harm Great Britain. Many of these activities, while of course operating against Great Britain also harmed the United States and the other Allied powers as well. One typical case of the kind of activities by Irish organizations in the United States was the attempt to destroy a copper mine in the western part of the country on which the Allies were depending for a large quantity of that most important war material. The plot to destroy this mine was discovered thru the development of a secret ink letter which was intercepted by the Post Office censorship and turned over to Military Intelligence. The leader of the plot was the head of one of the Irish organizations in this country and was caught in Buffalo just as he was boarding a train. There were many other incidents of attempts to interfere with Allied operations in the United States which the leaders of the various Irish organizations hoped would make trouble for Great Britain. The attempted Irish Rebellion led by Sir Roger Casement with German help provided by submarine is, of course, well known.

The Code and Cipher Section, in addition to its work in deciphering, in the latter part of the war provided the codes with which government communication between Washington and General Pershing's headquarters were carried on. These codes were changed very frequently and at irregular intervals. This rather unusual procedure became necessary because it developed that the diplomatic and War Department codes had become known to the Central Powers. In this connection an incident which is of considerable interest and which so far as the writer knows has never had any mention publicly was as follows: When German submarines were discovered operating in the immediate vicinity of our Eastern coast the question arose as to why they did not cut our trans-Atlantic cables. It was surmised that they might be utilizing the cables in some way for obtaining information which they could not otherwise obtain. Just how this information was obtained was a question. The matter was discussed with an officer then in the Signal Corps of the Army who was previously one of the chief engineers of one of the cable lines and it was suggested that it was possible that German submarines might be able by induction to take off messages passing over the cable. To test this theory, the Signal Officer in question rigged up an apparatus to see whether or not by contacting a submarine cable under water he would be able to obtain messages off of it by induction. He actually made contact with one of the trans-Atlantic cables a short distance off shore and was able to take off messages passing over the cable. Whether or not this was the real reason for the failure of the Central Powers to cut our trans-Atlantic cable it certainly would have explained what was otherwise an enigma.

In the fall of 1917 it became evident that attempts were being made by a wireless station south of our Mexican border to communicate with Europe. At that time there was only one wireless station in the world capable of sending messages across the Atlantic and that was at Nauen, Germany. However, our wireless listeners began catching very strong and high frequency messages coming from some point in Mexico. Investigation revealed that the Germans were erecting a very strong wireless station in Chapultepec. However, it soon developed that this station was not strong enough to reach Germany and reports soon reached us that the Germans were beginning a much stronger station some place on the northern coast of South America. In addition to the messages coming from the station at Chapultepec there were other wireless messages emanating from various parts of the Republic of Mexico all of which were being sent in code but which were not very strong. In order to keep touch with this development three Army wagons were equipped as listening-in stations and operated along our southern border all during the latter part of the war.

That the Mexican government, presumedly friendly to the United States, should have permitted this activity by German agents within her territory might seem strange. However if we remember the Zimmerman case of 1916 this action by the Mexican government does not seem so strange. It will be recalled that Zimmerman, the secretary of state of Germany, proposed to President Carranza of Mexico that he throw in his lot with the Central Powers and declare war against the United States. Pres. Carranza did not inform the United States of the receipt of this message until after it had been picked up by the British Intelligence and by our Immigration office at Nogales where two men and a woman were arrested trying to enter the United States. They had sown into the garments which they were wearing the same coded message. It appeared later that Pres. Carranza knew of this attempt to get this message into the United States and did not stop it. We can thus understand why the United States watched any activities of Mexico during this period with great suspicion.

Perhaps the most spectacular piece of work which the Code and Cipher Section accomplished although it was by no means the most important, was the decoding of a message found on the person of a German agent attempting to cross from Mexico into the United States on a Russian passport. This was a man by the name of Luther Witke, Jr. with an alias of Pablo Waberski. The message which this man carried in code was addressed to all German agencies in Mexico directing them to furnish the bearer with amounts up to one thousand pesos in gold and to give him such assistance as he might require. Also to send such messages and cables as he might request. The message was signed by the German Counsel General. Witke was detained at the border and placed in jail and the coded message found on his person sent to the Military Intelligence Branch where it was submitted to the Code and Cipher Section and decoded during a single night. This led to the trial and conviction of Witke who was sentenced to death although his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson. At the end of the was he was released.

In 1918 Colonel Nolan, the G-2 of the AEF, wrote the Chief of the Military Intelligence Branch asking him to select a group of men who spoke French, were entirely trustworthy and had some investigational experience for duty abroad. The Chief of the Branch called together the heads of three of the largest and most important detective agencies in the United States and asked them for the names of men who would fulfill the qualifications. The results of this meeting were not promising, in fact Mr. Pinkerton said when he told the requirements, "there ain't no such animal". He finally did send officers to various cities which he believed to have a considerable population of French-speaking individuals, and finally got together the necessary number. Sometime later it was learned that very few of them were acceptable for the principal reason that they were either Belgians or in some way connected with Belgium and at the time no Belgians were considered trustworthy unless they had been examined. This was, of course, the beginning of the organization later known as CIC.

As stated at the beginning of this memorandum this is not an attempted history of all of the activities of the Military Intelligence Branch of the General Staff which accounts for the fact that very few incidents of what we in those days called "positive intelligence" have been given. This was not because the Branch did not carry on many activities connected with collection, processing and distribution of military intelligence but because such activities were purely routine and would be of no particular interest in a memorandum such as this.

The writer was ordered overseas in June of 1918 and upon arrival was assigned to the G-2 Division of General Pershing's Staff. Incidents connected with this service will be taken up in an additional memorandum.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

August 22, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN
Miscellaneous

Dear Sir:

There is attached a letter from William H. Eaton, President of the Eaton Paper Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with whom this office and the Bureau has enjoyed a most friendly relationship over a period of years.

Colonel Eaton has sent this letter and the enclosure to me for transmittal to the Bureau.

It is recommended a letter of appreciation be sent to Colonel Eaton for his interest in making this information available to you.

Very truly yours,

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

EAS:MP
Enc.

SE 23 71-37516-13
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SEP 1949

RECORDED - 57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjw/mdc

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HRA

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS AND STAMPS

August 26, 1949

Colonel William ~~H.~~ Eaton, Retired
President
Eaton Paper Company
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

RECORDED - 57 94-37576-13
INDEXED - 57

Dear Colonel Eaton:

Mr. E. A. Soucy, Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Office, has forwarded to me your kind letter of August 17, 1949, with enclosure.

It was most thoughtful of you to let me have a copy of the memorandum which you made available, and I am grateful for the interest which prompted you to bring it to my attention.

I wish also to express my sincere appreciation for the good wishes which you conveyed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 29 10 18 AM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/ube

CC: Boston

ATTENTION SAC: Reference your memorandum of August 22, 1949, captioned "GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, Miscellaneous."

Tolson ______
Ladd ______
Clegg ______
Glavin ______
Nichols ______
Rosen ______
Tracy ______
Harbo ______
Mohr ______
Tele. Room ______
Nease ______
andy ______

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ARA:mcg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
AUG 29 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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61 OCT 5 1949

316

October 5, 1950

AIRMAIL

94-37516-14

RECORDED - 60

General Ralph H. Van Deman
Room 240
Sick Officers' Headquarters
Naval Hospital
San Diego, California

Dear General:

I have just learned of your accident and want you to know how distressed I am to hear of your misfortune. There is nothing so incapacitating as a fracture, however, I feel that this is a real opportunity for you to get in a little rest and I am hoping that you will take advantage of it. Please take good care of yourself and I hope that you will soon be back on your feet.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjfmde

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-TOLSON
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Tolson
Ladd
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Glavin
Nichols
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Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

JEH:EH:EH

58 OCT 17 1950

NDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI AIRMAIL DATE: October 2, 1950

FROM : SAC, San Diego

SUBJECT: GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN

This is to advise that the General slipped on the steps on descending from the second floor of his home on October 1, 1950, breaking two bones in his left leg two inches below the knee, making it necessary for him to be confined for several days at the Naval Hospital in San Diego.

I visited him in his room today and he is in excellent spirits, as is typical of the General.

It is suggested that you send him a brief note. The communication should be addressed to:

General R. H. Van Deman
Room 240
Sick Officers' Headquarters
Naval Hospital
San Diego, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

ECR:HB

F B I

RECORDED - 60

94- [illegible] -14

RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

3141 CURLEW STREET
SAN DIEGO 3, CALIFORNIA

October 27, 1950

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bju/[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Please allow me to thank you very sincerely for your letter of October 5 and to assure you that I appreciate it very much indeed.

As you say, a fracture certainly immobilizes one. However, the work in the office will continue as heretofore due to the efficiency of the secretaries who have been with me so long. As you must know, my connections with the San Diego field office remain as intimate as ever and will so continue.

Again thank you for your kind message.

Very sincerely yours,

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

no reply 10-31 ✓

RHVD:mc

RECORDED - 56

94-[illegible]-16-15

NOV 7 1950

Filed

EX - 14

58 NOV 25 1950

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
San Diego, California
February 2, 1951

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6-Bjm/mde
ON 5/6/85

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: Call on Major General RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN, San Diego

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On January 30, 1951 I called on Major General RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN (United States Army, Retired), in his new home at 444 West Laurel, San Diego, conveying to him your personal greetings and best wishes in his recovery from a broken leg. General VAN DEMAN was most appreciative of this and asked that I thank you for your thoughtfulness and kindness. As you know, he treasures his friendship with you.

Although the General was in bed when I called, he told me that his leg is rapidly healing and that he is able to get up and walk about his room several times a day. I think this is remarkable and most encouraging, particularly when it is realized the General is eighty-six years old. His mind is keen, he speaks clearly and from a vast fund of knowledge, and is all in all a most impressive character.

General VAN DEMAN told me how pleased he is with the working arrangement that he has with this office and particularly with SA NORMAN S. HIGSON, Supervisor of Security Matters of the San Diego Office. HIGSON calls on the General regularly and it is obvious to me that both the General and Mrs. VAN DEMAN hold HIGSON in high regard and feel very friendly toward him. General VAN DEMAN also spoke warmly of SA WILLIAM E. DETTWEILER of this Division, who is personally known to both the General and his wife.

At the time of my call I saw again at General VAN DEMAN's home our old friend from World War II days at the Pentagon, Colonel LESLIE R. FORNEY (United States Army, Retired), 3655 Pringle Street, San Diego, California, who for so long was an excellent contact of the Bureau and G-2 in Washington. Colonel FORNEY is spending several hours a day with the General at the General's home both because of the long period of close friendship and also to serve as an assistant and adviser to the General in his work. I also extended your

Van Deman, chg
in Bu. mts 2-12-51
[illegible]

Letter to Van Deman
cc - SAC, San Diego
2/10/51
SWR

RECORDED - 91 94-[illegible]-10
FEB 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI February 2, 1951

RE: Call on Major General
RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN, San Diego

greetings to Colonel FORNEY, who was most happy to receive them and who asked that his best be conveyed to you.

You may desire to have a note sent to General VAN DEMAN, which I am sure he would find most encouraging to receive.

Sincerely,

T. E. Naughten

T.E. NAUGHTEN
Inspector

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

February 10, 1951

Major General Ralph Henry Van Deman
444 West Laurel
San Diego, California

94-37516-16

RECORDED - 91

Dear General Van Deman:

Inspector T. E. Naughten has advised me regarding the very pleasant visit he had with you on January 30, 1951.

I am delighted to learn of your rapid recovery from a broken leg. I am also pleased to learn that Colonel Forney is assisting you in your work. Colonel Forney was an excellent contact of the FBI when he was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, and I hold him in very high regard. Inspector Naughten has also advised me of the pleasant relationship existing between you and Special Agents Norman S. Higson and William E. Dettweiler of the San Diego Field Division.

I again want to extend my very best wishes and to indicate my delight in your rapid recovery.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - SAC, San Diego

SWR:hke

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new address

AUG 20 1951

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ______
Mr. Tracy ______
Mr. Harbo ______
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ______
Mr. Nease ______
Miss Gandy ______
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RALPH HENRY VAN DEMAN
MAJOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

446 West Laurel St.
San Diego 1, Calif.
February 21, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I was delighted to have met your very efficient Inspector T. E. Naughten. It was not only a personal pleasure but was also an official advantage of no mean order, to have had the opportunity to meet and talk with him.

I am glad that you hold Colonel Forney in such high regard and I assure you your confidence is not misplaced. I have worked with Colonel Forney since the old days of the Ninth Corps Area and we have been in pretty close touch ever since, so that it is extremely fortunate for my office that he has decided to make his home in San Diego and work with me.

DEFERRED RECORDING
MAR 1 1951

Inspector Naughten mentioned the pleasant relationship existing between Special Agents Norman S. Higson and William E. Dettweiler of the San Diego Field Division. This, of course, also applies to other Special Agents engaged in investigation of subversive activites. I would like to mention here, the very excellent work Mr. Higson has been doing in the San Diego Field office. Both you and I know that in handling subversive activities, it is absolutely necessary that the individuals so engaged have well-developed contacts in the territory in which they work and that to obtain those contacts, time and ability are required. Mr. Higson has no idea that I am writing to you of his activities and he probably would not approve if he knew it. I sincerely hope that he may be retained in the San Diego Field Division for a considerable time, for, as I have said above, he is an extremely valuable man to both the FBI and to my office as well as to other governmental agencies with which we are all very closely connected.

I most sincerely hope that we might meet personally some one of these days for there are many things, as you know, that

3-8-51
RBC

Van Deman
3-8-51

RECORDED - 96 94 3795 - 17

EX. 75

can be talked over that had better not be put on paper. So far as I can see, we are really in the beginning of the third world war and it seems impossible to convince all of our politicians and government agencies, that the object of this war is the determined attempt of the Soviet Union to take over the United States. However, it is a waste of time to talk to you concerning this matter as you realize this fact as well as or better than do I.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your letter. I assure you I appreciated it more than I can say.

Very sincerely yours,

R H Van Deman

R. H. Van Deman

RHVD:mc

March 8, 1951

RECORDED - 96 94-37516-17

EX - 75

Major General Ralph Henry Van Deman
446 West Laurel Street
San Diego 1, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Bjalede

Dear General:

Upon my return to the city your most welcome letter of February 21, 1951, was brought to my attention.

I deeply appreciate your commendatory remarks concerning Inspector T. E. Naughten, Special Agents Norman S. Higson and William E. Dettweiler, Jr., and my other associates of the San Diego Office. It certainly was thoughtful of you to write me concerning the excellent and effective work being done by our representatives. I am certain that they will be gratified to learn of your kind comments.

Should you be in Washington, I would be most happy to have you stop by my office for a visit. I hope that you are feeling much better now.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

3 cc - San Diego, with copies of incoming.

NOTE: Norman S. Higson, Special Agent, San Diego; EOD 6-2-41, GS-12, $7,000. William E. Dettweiler, Jr., Special Agent, San Diego; EOD 3-3-41 (SA); 6-26-39 (clerk), GS-12, $6800. You will recall that SA Dettweiler is suffering from Hodgkin's disease, which the doctors state could be fatal at any time. On 2-10-51 the Director wrote to General Van Deman and commented on his broken leg.
RBC:bp:gl

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Tele. Room____
Nease____
Gandy____

MAILED
MAR 8 1951
COMM - FBI

6 JUL 26 1951

RBC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/pde

September 21, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

3:45

SAC Carson of Los Angeles returned my call today and I told him that General Wedemeyer, retired, was in to see me the other day when he came on to testify before the McCarran Committee. I stated the General spoke to me about some files which General R. H. VanDeman has down at San Diego. I advised SAC Carson that General Van Deman was in charge of military intelligence in World War I, and I thought he must be near ninety now, but he has always had a keen interest in intelligence matters, particularly subversive matters, and over the years he has maintained in his home a very elaborate filing system of information about subversives. I stated that from what I could gather, the Army has indirectly supplied him with the services of one or two stenographers from time to time but he has done all this on his own to a large extent. I stated General Wedemeyer told me that Mrs. VanDeman, in talking with General Wedemeyer some weeks ago on the Coast, was concerned as to what would happen to the General's files if he should die, there being a great collection of subversive information, etc. and she had mentioned the possibility that the FBI might be interested. I told SAC Carson that my recollection is we have had very close contact with General VanDeman at San Diego, but in talking with General Wedemeyer I had not in any way indicated we would or would not be interested in the files, since I felt it would be something we would want to look into and I told SAC Carson I wanted him to get in touch with General Wedemeyer on Monday at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, so General Wedemeyer could talk to Carson about it. I told Mr. Carson that Mr. Santoiana would be in San Diego about a week from Monday and I suggested that whatever Carson gets from General Wedemeyer, he then brief Santoiana with it and Santoiana can then handle it with General VanDeman. I stated I had discussed the matter with Santoiana today in my office. I told Mr. Carson that if Wedemeyer is going down to San Diego, and he may be, Carson might then want to put the ASAC at San Diego in touch with him if he is going to be there next week, since Santoiana won't be there until the week after, but I stated I did want our San Diego Office to look into it and see what, if any, value the files would be to us so that we wouldn't let something slip out of our hands that might be of value in the future. I told SAC Carson that General Wedemeyer was a very fine person personally and that he was very pro-Bureau. I added that he was the Commanding General on the Pacific Coast at the Presidio until he retired and prior to that he had commanded the forces in China, succeeding General Stillwell.

Very truly yours,

J E H

John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-37316

RECORDED - 63
INDEXED - 63

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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:42 AM
DATE 9-24-51
BY

JEH:mpd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Parrish

WASH 19 FROM SAN DIEGO VIA LOSA 5 12-19 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, RETIRED. REBUTEL TODAY. GENERAL VAN DEMAN INTERVIEWED BY SAC SANTOIANA, OCT. THIRD LAST. AMSD LETTER BEING FORWARDED BUREAU TODAY.

SANTOIANA

END

LA R 19 WA EAB

G.I.R. 2

cc Mr Parrish

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjm/ude

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-19

76 OCT 23 1951

OCT 13 1951
18

SAC, SAN DIEGO

December 11, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, RETIRED
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

10-1

The Bureau has ascertained that the G-2 of the Sixth Army has promulgated a plan for the disposition of the files of General Van Deman in the event of his demise or incapacitation to the extent that he is unable to exercise proper control of the files. The Resident Agent of the Intelligence Field Office No. 2 at San Diego will physically take and retain possession of the files until relieved by proper military authority. He will immediately notify by telephone the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army; the Officer in Charge, Intelligence Field Office No. 2, 115th CIC Detachment; and Colonel L. R. Forney, U.S. Army, Retired. The senior officer at the Intelligence Field Office No. 2 will proceed immediately to General Van Deman's residence in San Diego. In the event of the General's demise, he will take steps to move the files under military guard to the Headquarters, Intelligence Field Office No. 2. It is contemplated that, upon notification of General Van Deman's incapacitation, an officer from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army, will proceed to San Diego to direct activities concerning the files.

G.I.R.-6

This information is submitted to you for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/85 BY SP

cc - SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

#259,494
SP8BTJ/CC
3-3-88

SWR:hke

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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DEC 12 3 25 PM '51

RECORDED - 49

62-37516-20

EX-140

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DEC 14 1951
COMM - FBI

61 JAN 18 1952

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Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy TEB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 22

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 [illegible]/mls

WASH 10 FROM SAN DIEGO VIA LOSA 22 9-36 AM

DIRECTOR PERSONAL ATTENTION FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

URGENT

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, U. S. ARMY RETIRED. GENERAL VAN DEMAN PASSED AWAY AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTY A. M., PST, TODAY. SUGGEST THAT THE DIRECTOR MAY DESIRE TO SEND A WIRE OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. VAN DEMAN AT FOUR FOUR FOUR WEST LAUREL, SAN DIEGO.

SANTOIANA

ACK AND HOLD P

Yes

END

XQ

mml Tel Sent 1-22-52 To Mrs Van Deman teb

Genl Van Deman deleted [illegible] 1-22 ptm

ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

LA R 10 AND RELAY WA GJH

4TEB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 1952

WESTERN UNION

BI 17 ST GOVT PD 1-22-52 7-17 PM

MRS. RALPH H. ;-,/XXX VAN DEMAN
444 WEST LAUREL STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

I WANT TO EXTEND TO YOU MY EXPRESSIONS OF DEEPEST SYMPATHY UPON THE PASSING OF YOUR HUSBAND. WHILE I REALIZE THAT WORDS ARE OF LITTLE VALUE AT A TIME LIKE THIS, I HOPE THAT YOU WILL TAKE SOME CONSOLATION FROM KNOWING THAT HIS MANY FRIENDS IN THE FBI SHARE YOUR SORROW. IF THEIR IS ANYTHING I CAN DO TO BE OF ASSISTANCE, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO LET ME KNOW.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU FXXX OF INVESTIGATION

Norman S. Higson - Special Agent - San Diego
EOD: 6-2-41
GS-12, $7,000

William E. Dettweiler, Jr. - Special Agent - San Diego
EOD: 3-3-41(SA); 6-26-39 (Clerk)
GS-12, $6800

You will recall that SA Dettweiler is suffering from Hodgkin's Disease, which the doctors state could be fatal at any time.

0-9a

EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

- - - -

To: COMMUNICATIO ON.

JANUARY 22, 19

Transmit the following message to:

MRS. RALPH H. VAN DEMAN
444 WEST LAUREL STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

URGENT

94-37516

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90

EX-140

I WANT TO EXTEND TO YOU MY EXPRESSIONS OF DEEPEST SYMPATHY UPON THE PASSING OF YOUR HUSBAND. WHILE I REALIZE THAT WORDS ARE OF LITTLE VALUE AT A TIME LIKE THIS, I HOPE THAT YOU WILL TAKE SOME CONSOLATION FROM KNOWING THAT HIS MANY FRIENDS IN THE FBI SHARE YOUR SORROW. IF THERE IS ANYTHING I CAN DO TO BE OF ASSISTANCE, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO LET ME KNOW.

SINCERELY YOURS,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TEB:mms

cc - San Diego
ATTENTION SAC: Reurtel 1-22-52.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect General Van Deman, who was in charge of Military Intelligence in World War I, has had very cordial relations with the Bureau. (94-37516 and 65-1242) Full name from Bufiles.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 5 27 PM '52

59 FEB 1 1952

SENT VIA WESTERN UNION M Per

TEB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: January 22, 1952

Tolson
Ladd
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Gandy

General Bolling advised Mr. Reynolds that General Van Deman died this morning at 8:35 a.m. at his home in San Diego, California. General Bolling further advised that the Sixth Army has dispatched an officer to handle the files that were in General Van Deman's possession. He stated it is contemplated to move the files to the Headquarters of G-2 of the Sixth Army at San Francisco.

SWR:hke

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP10 Bjn/ek

Van Deman
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64 FEB 11 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. McGuire
5640

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
[illegible]
Mr. Glavin
[illegible]
Mr. Laughlin
ELS
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 54 FROM SAN DIEGO VIA LOSA 23 5-45 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PERSONAL ATTENTION - 1. ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS
2. INSPECTOR JOHN J. MC GUIRE

RE DR. WILL CLARK CRAWFORD, BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. DR. CRAWFORD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ME TODAY ADVISING THAT IN THE PAST HE HAS HAD CONFIDENTIAL ACCESS TO GENERAL VAN DEMAN-S FILES. GENERAL VAN DEMAN DIED YESTERDAY. GENERAL VAN DEMAN WAS RETIRED ARMY GENERAL WHO ACCUMULATED CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBVERSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY IN CALIFORNIA. THE BUREAU HAS FILE THIS MATTER. DR. CRAWFORD INDICATED THAT SINCE GENERAL VAN DEMAN IS DEAD AND HIS FILES ARE BEING REMOVED TO SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF SENDING OVER TO US NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE APPLYING FOR POSITIONS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SAN DIEGO, SO THAT WE COULD ADVISE HIM WHETHER OR NOT OUR FILES REFLECTED ANY SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES AND THAT HE WOULD, OF COURSE, KEEP THIS INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT SHOW THAT IT CAME FROM THE FBI. I INFORMED MR. CRAWFORD VERY EMPHATICALLY ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTAL RULING CONCERNING THE RESTRICTION PLACED ON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OUR FILES AND I INFORMED HIM VERY POLITELY THAT WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COMPLY WITH HIS REQUEST. DR. CRAWFORD INDICATED THAT HE IS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON TONIGHT AND THOUGHT HE MIGHT SPEAK TO SOMEONE

PAGE TWO

IN THE BUREAU ABOUT THIS MATTER. I SUGGESTED THAT HE CONTACT ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR NICHOLS, OR IN HIS ABSENCE, INSPECTOR MC GUIRE. TELETYPE FOR INFO.

SANTOIANA

HOLD PLS

[illegible]

ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 53 FROM SAN DIEGO VIA LOSA 23 5-42 PM ELS

DIRECTOR URGENT

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, RETIRED, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. REMYTEL TWENTY SECOND INSTANT, ADVISING GENERAL VAN DEMAN DIED SAME DATE. LT. STANLEY CHILDS, CIC, WITH HEADQUARTERS LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAS ADVISED ME THAT GENERAL VAN DEMAN-S FILES WILL BE REMOVED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FROM HIS HOME IN SAN DIEGO TO SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO. CHILDS DID NOT KNOW WHAT DISPOSITION WOULD BE MADE OF THESE FILES AFTER ARRIVAI IN SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS. FOR INFO SAN FRANCISCO, GENERAL VAN DEMAN, WHO WAS EIGHTY SIX YEARS OF AGE, RETIRED ARMY GENERAL, HAS BEEN ACCUMULATING INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBVERSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND HAS COPIOUS FILES AND INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE. IT IS SUGGESTEI THAT THE BUREAU FURNISH SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE WITH INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHAT ACTION IT DESIRES THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE TO TAKE CONCERNING ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF THESE RECORDS AND POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF THEM BY SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

SANTOIANA

HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY [illegible]

ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

SAC, San Diego *January 28, 1952*

Director, FBI

G.I.R.-6

EX. - 28

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, DECEASED
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

RECORDED - 96 94-37516-24

Reference is made to San Diego teletype dated January 23, 1952.

As you were advised by bulet of December 11, 1951, G-2 of the 6th Army has promulgated a plan for the disposition of General Van Deman's files. G-2 has also indicated that possession of the files will be retained by that Agency of the 6th Army and that, if retained, information from the files will be accessible to the Bureau in the same manner as any other information in the possession of G-2.

San Diego is, therefore, requested to maintain contact with the Army authorities who contemplate removing the files to San Francisco and to advise the San Francisco Office and the Bureau of the time of such removal. As a matter of interest to the Bureau and the San Francisco Office the latter will then determine where the files will be located and notify the Bureau.

cc - San Francisco

FMS:vbs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Bjn/mk

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COMM - FBI
JAN 29 1952
MAILED 30

FMS

59 FEB 13 1952

SAC, SAN DIEGO December 11, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

GENERAL R. H. VAN DEMAN, RETIRED
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

10-1
3-1

The Bureau has ascertained that the G-2 of the Sixth Army has promulgated a plan for the disposition of the files of General Van Deman in the event of his demise or incapacitation to the extent that he is unable to exercise proper control of the files. The Resident Agent of the Intelligence Field Office No. 2 at San Diego will physically take and retain possession of the files until relieved by proper military authority. He will immediately notify by telephone the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army; the Officer in Charge, Intelligence Field Office No. 2, 115th CIC Detachment; and Colonel L. R. Forney, U.S. Army, Retired. The senior officer at the Intelligence Field Office No. 2 will proceed immediately to General Van Deman's residence in San Diego. In the event of the General's demise, he will take steps to move the files under military guard to the Headquarters, Intelligence Field Office No. 2. It is contemplated that, upon notification of General Van Deman's incapacitation, an officer from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army, will proceed to San Diego to direct activities concerning the files.

G.I.R.-6

This information is submitted to you for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/85 BY SP6 Bjr/ula

cc - SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

#259,494
SP8BTJ/cc
3-3-88

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RECORDED - 49

74-37576-20

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DEC 14 1951
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EX-140

61 JAN 18 1952

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED

STANDARD FORM ~~NO. 64~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: February 15, 1952

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (100-17729-362)

SUBJECT: General R. H. VAN DEMAN, deceased
San Diego, California

G.I.R.-6

ReBulet 1/28/52 to San Diego and San Diego letter to Bureau dated 2/4/52.

Colonel H. S. ISAACSON, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, has advised that the files of General VAN DEMAN have been removed to the Presidio and now are available at his headquarters. He advised that although they are still crated, information contained therein will be available upon request.

Colonel ISAACSON pointed out that the indices maintained in connection with General VAN DEMAN'S files contain approximately 12,000 names and to date no definite procedure has been decided upon for the handling of the indices and files. He advised, however, that eventually these files will be forwarded to Camp Holobird, Maryland, where other closed files of G-2 are presently being assembled from the six armies covering the United States.

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[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP8 Bradford

WWR:JMT 3-3-88 #259,494
SP8BTJ/col

CC: San Diego (66-881)

RECORDED

-25

EX-25

59 MAR 7 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 10, 1952

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN; INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

You will recall from your memorandum to Mr. Ladd of December 11, 1951, and my memorandum to you of January 22, 1952, that G-2 of the Sixth Army had made arrangements to obtain the files maintained by General Van Deman in the event of his death and, upon his death on January 22, had dispatched an officer from the Sixth Army to take possession of the files.

Colonel Frederick D. Sharp, Executive Officer, G-2, made available to Special Agent John F. Sullivan of the Liaison Unit the letter which he had received from Colonel H. S. Isaacson concerning the Van Deman files. In the letter Colonel Isaacson stated that he found the Van Deman files to be of greater value than first estimated; that they had discussed them with the local FBI office (San Francisco) and assured them that the information is available to them and to the FBI in Southern California (San Diego). Isaacson advised that he intended to extract all the pertinent information in about two-weeks' time and eventually the files would be shipped to Fort Holabird.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6-Bja/udc

JFS:hke

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STATES DEPARTMENT OF JU
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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MARCH 8, 1955 AIR TEL

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES (140-1200)

p

MYRON REED WARREN, INTERIOR, SGE. REBUAIRTEL 2/17/55, AND SF AIRTEL 3/1/55, ENTITLED MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN, DECEASED, [redacted]
[redacted] IN REPORT OF SA [redacted] DATED 2/9/55, [redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Big/prde

HOOVER

140-7439

WWW:me
(7)

(1) 65-12426- Re: Ralph H. Van Deman
~~(1) 94-37514 - Re: Ralph H. Van Deman~~
(1) Mr. Rose - Room 1243

516

~~94-37514~~
NOT RECORDED
156 MAR 29 1955

Note: In report submitted 2/17/55 by LA, it was reported that [redacted]

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~~66 MAR 30 1955~~

DUPLICATE
MAR 8 1955
MAILED

SENT VIA ____________ M Per ____________

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

6/4/57

A I R - T E L

AIRMAIL-REGISTERED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/ude
#259,494 SP8BTJ/CGL 3.3.88

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

b2
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RE: MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN (DECEASED)
[redacted]

Roach

ReBulet to San Diego, copies Los Angeles and San Francisco, 2/18/52, and San Francisco let to Bureau 2/15/52.

D J Sullivan

Col. C. A. L. DICKEY, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Sixth Army, advised that G-2, 6A, for the past five years has had the custody of General VAN DEMAN's files. Due to an economy program in the Army, Col. DICKEY has been asked how many file clerks he can eliminate. Among other recommendations he has made in order to eliminate file clerks, at G-2 Headquarters, was the recommendation that he could eliminate one file clerk full-time by giving up custody of the old VAN DEMAN files. Col. DICKEY has advised this office that he has recommended to the Department of the Army that the old VAN DEMAN files be turned over to the FBI, since they for the most part refer to civilians in Southern California. He told this office that he was making such recommendation and this office advised him that it did not believe that at this late date the VAN DEMAN files were valuable enough to be taken over by the FBI.

Col. DICKEY stated that it is true that the requests from the FBI to review the files have become less and less frequent in recent years. He pointed out, however, that he believes that the files do contain some old exhibits, such as pamphlets, newspaper clippings, throwaways, etc., dating back over twenty years, concerning Communism and CP membership which may some day be of use in prosecutions. He states that for this reason he would hate to see the files destroyed but that apparently the Department of the Army is not going to be in a position to continue to maintain them.

With reference to the value of the files, see San Francisco airtel 3/1/55 and Bulet 4/8/55, which pointed out that the files contain both reliable and unreliable information. Nothing has been added to the files since about 1951.

3 - BUREAU (66-2542)(AM-REG)
1 - Los Angeles (Info.)(AM-REG)
1 - San Diego (66-881)(AM-REG)
1 - SF (66-3182)
HFC:hko
(6)

ORIGINAL-DIRECTOR

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following message via ____________________

____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Approved: ____________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/11/57

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (66-3182)

MAJ. GEN. RALPH H. VAN DEMAN DECEASED

SUBJECT: G-2 FILES
SIXTH ARMY AREA
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
(VAN DEMAN FILES)

ReBulet 6/5/57.

The Bureau is referred to San Francisco Air-Tel dated 6/4/57, captioned "MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN (DECEASED), [redacted] [redacted] which contains the recommendation of the San Francisco Office that the Bureau not accept the VAN DEMAN files from the Army.

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3-3-88 SP8BTS/CAL #259,494

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bja/pdk

RECORDED - 51 94-37516-25

2 - Bureau (AM-REG)
1 - SF (66-3182)
HFC:hko
(3)

15 JUN ~~14~~ 24 1957

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60 JUN 28 1957

LIAISON

Director, FBI (66-2542)
From SAC, SF (66-3182)
RE: MAJ. GEN. RALPH H. VAN DEMAN (DECEASED)
[redacted] b2
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Col. DICKEY estimates that the files themselves fill five shelves, each of which is about 15' to 18' long. In addition to the files there are various old-fashioned index cabinets containing index cards relating to the files. There is no efficient way that the files could be integrated into FBI files and indices and it is not believed they are worth the effort that would be expended in a project to do so.

Therefore, this office recommends that the Bureau not accept the VAN DEMAN files from the Army. San Diego should advise the Bureau expeditiously if it has any contrary view, it being pointed out that it is the experience of this office that San Diego's requests to review the files have practically ceased in recent years.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (66-2542) DATE: 6/13/57

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (66-881)

HJM

MAJ GEN.
RALPH H. [illegible] MAN [illegible]

SUBJECT: G-2 FILES
SIXTH ARMY AREA
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
(VAN DEMAN FILES)

Sullivan

Re San Francisco Airtel to Bureau dated 6/4/57, and re Bureau Letter to San Francisco dated 6/5/57.

The files of General VAN DEMAN are of some definite value even though limited, especially in SGE and other applicant-type cases.

Many of the reports received from him contain the symbol number of his sources, such as "A-116". If we can obtain possession of information as to the identities of all VAN DEMAN's informants, it would appear that the need for his actual files would be greatly reduced. Knowing the identity and location of his sources, we could contact the original source to verify the information and/or obtain any additional or current information the source might possess.

Under date of 7/15/52, a list of VAN DEMAN's informants was furnished San Francisco by Captain ROSE, G2, Sixth Army, San Francisco, which list was also received by San Diego. However, this list is not complete, it being noted that at least three of General VAN DEMAN's informants are not listed. These known ~~not~~ listed are [redacted] (formerly [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] who furnished information to VAN DEMAN under the code name of [redacted]

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Whether VAN DEMAN's files are or are not destroyed, an effort should be made to obtain the identities of all his informants.

RECORDED - 51 94-3-7516

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - San Francisco (66-3182)
1 - San Diego

13 JUN ~~17~~ 24 1957

3-3-88 SP8BT/cac #259,494

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 BJ/[illegible]

WED:mkl
(4)

LIAISON

JUN 28 1957

As stated above, General VAN DEMAN's files are of some definite value. Bureau, refer to Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau dated 4/8/57 captioned, COMPROS-PITTSBURGH, IS-C (Bufile 100-3-74-39) wherein paragraph three reflects departmental attorney requested original report of above [redacted] from VAN DEMAN files.

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It is also believed that some of the exhibits used in the trial of the California Smith Act subjects in Los Angeles in 1952 were obtained from VAN DEMAN's files. In any event, the pamphlets, throw-aways, etc., retained in VAN DEMAN's files, could well be used in the future for prosecutive purposes.

It is noted that San Francisco Letter to Bureau dated 2/15/52, reflects that eventually, VAN DEMAN's files would be forwarded to Camp Holobird, Maryland, where other closed G2 files are maintained. It would appear that this would be the ideal solution if this can still be arranged since they would at least be available if needed for prosecution or other important purposes.

If this cannot be arranged, it is recommended that the pamphlets, throw-aways, etc. be reviewed and retained, except in the individual instances where felt to be of no value. Those retained should of course be indexed completely as to title, author, sponsor, etc.

Although the reports of VAN DEMAN have a definite, though limited value, as indicated above in connection with the COMPROS-PITTSBURGH case, the San Diego Office has insufficient space to retain them and it is doubted that either Los Angeles or San Francisco has such space.

Prior to permitting them to be destroyed, however, it is suggested that they be offered to USI&NS in either San Francisco or Los Angeles or San Diego. It is noted that there is a case currently involving JAMES TOBACK, San Diego File 100-1407, San Francisco File 100-733, and Bureau File 100-119813, in which information of value relating to TOBACK is contained in the VAN DEMAN files.

USI&NS undoubtedly has or will have similar cases of denaturalization where old information, such as in VAN DEMAN's files, is of material value in showing Communist Party or related activity prior to naturalization.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 6/14/57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (66-3389)

MAJOR GEN RALPH H VAN DEMAN

SUBJECT: G-2 FILES, 6TH ARMY AREA,
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA (VAN DEMAN FILES)

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Re San Francisco Airtel June 4, 1957, captioned "MAJOR GENERAL RALPH H. VAN DEMAN (DECEASED) [redacted] and Bureau Airtel June 5, 1957, captioned as above.

Careful consideration has been given to the pros and cons of the acceptance of the VAN DEMAN files by the FBI by the Security Agents and Security Supervisors of the Los Angeles Division. It has been the experience of the Los Angeles Division that very infrequent use of these files has been had by this Division during the past several years. Due to the tremendous amount of time and money necessary to properly absorb these files into the records systems of the Bureau, it is not believed that the records would be worth the time and money expended.

It is, therefore, recommended that the FBI not accept the VAN DEMAN files.

EX. PROC.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (66-3389)
EFL:DMM
(5)

3-3-98 SP8BTS/col # 259,445

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DATE 5/6/85 BY

RECORDED - 51 94-37516-30

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18 JUN 19 1957

LIAISON

67 JUN 28 1957

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

2-11-, 1965

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☑ Return to Preusse 830 RB
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Gen. Ralph H. Van Deman
Birthdate & Place ______
Address ______

Localities ______

R# ______ Date 2-11 Searcher Initials Em

Prod. ______

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
65-1242	✓
94-37516	✓
Ralph Henry	
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App 100 se on Bu + Bde	

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DATE 5/6/85 BY SP6 Bjurlunk
3-3-88 SP8BTJ/cal
#259,494